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ORIGINAL POETRY.

STANZAS ON SPRING.

Now Spring comes dancing o'er the plain,
All gaily robed in green;
And fling'ring Winter, with his train,
Forsakes the smiling scene.
The Autumn, years long have sung
As wrinkled, old, and gray;
And Spring, as ever blithe and young,
The fairest child of Day.

Old Winter, in his weary cloak,
Had followed Autumn long;
And Cupid oft he did invoke
With promises and song—
But Cupid seldom fires the heart
Of dull, decrepit age;
And Winter saw his love depart,
With many a sad presage.

But do the Seasons ever list
To what the bard may sing?—
For Winter now, enwrapt in mist,
Awaited blooming Spring—
And here so lastingly he tarried
In foolish hope of pleasure,
(Expectant too of being married,)
That Spring concealed her treasure.

But hark! the Martin's morning lay
Salutes th' attentive ear—
Wherever Spring resumes her sway,
The tuneful birds appear—
The hills are deck'd with fragrant flowers,
The groves are clothed in bloom;
The streamlets murmur in the bowers,
And valleys breathe perfume.

In Winter joy controll'd the hearth,
And Evening heard her voice;
But now she carols o'er the earth,
And mountain-tops rejoice—
Then mourn not for the gloomy days,
But gladly hail the bright;
Awake the grateful notes of praise,
And yield to pure delight.

For when the speedy wings of Time,
Commissioned are by Heaven,
To bear a blessing to our clime,
Reflect by whom 'twas given;
And ever when I would rehearse
The pleasures where I dwell,
Oh, let the goodness claim my verse,
Of the INVISIBLE.

May 1st, 1826. MORTIMER.

TWINE ME A WREATH.

Twine me a wreath, sweet maiden, twine,
To crown thy poet's head;
And let wild rose and eglantine,
Their modest lustre shed—

Of wilding flowrets twine the wreath
That scent my native air;
Nor let exotic fragrance breathe,
In dazzling brightness there—

That thy dear gift, 'graved on my mind,
Nor time, nor change, shall blot—
Oh let fond love's delight be twined,
The flower "Forget me not"

Such were an emblem chaplet fit
For wildly nurtur'd bard;
Yet mine—I would not barter it
For Laureate's proud award,

PHILO SYDNEY.

BY PAST TIMES.

Those happy days are past and gone,
Which made life pass so sweet,
And left me wretched and forlorn,
The world's cold frown to meet.

I've seen that friendship will decay,
And *friends* deceitful prove;
When sorrows drear beset the way
Where then's their boasted love,

When days pass smoothly, sweet and free,
And prosperous glide along;
In every face a friend I see,
The busy throng among.

Should halcyon days return again,
Which, ah! have been so few,
My heartless *friends* will throng amain,
Their flatt'ries to renew. CLITO.

TO MY COUSIN ELIZA H. S****.

Cousin, attend the votive lay
That thrills along its destin'd way
At evening's silent hour!
With joy I tune the lyrick strings,
And roving zephyr leads his wings,
To waft the strain affection sings,
Around thy blooming bower.
The woodland minstrels court the grove,
Where youth and innocence repose;
They sing the melody of love,
When o'er the mountain morning glows.
Virtue, in nature's charms array'd,
Adorns the day and lights the shade.

Then list, Eliza, to the song
That trembles as it floats along
Upon the buoyant breeze:—
With flattery to tone the wire,
The sycophant may sweep his lyre,
And laud the form he can't admire,
And silly maidens please.—
But should this little spark of praise,
No spirit-cheering warmth impart,
Then lowest sought—foe still the blaze
Flames the altar of my heart.
Oh! may my harp forget its sound
If flatt'ry on its chords be found.

What are the charms, improv'd by art,
That twine their fragrance round the heart,
And weave a sweet control?
Those charms affection e'er may find
In gentle natures, thoughts refin'd,
Th' unfading beauties of the mind,
The enchantment of the soul—
And should these cultured beauties claim
The fairy form of symmetry;
As erst from heaven the genius came
That form befits its purity;
Still, Cousin, let attention prove
That these united win our love.

May 1st. ALONZO.

ARDENT SPIRITS.

The grape's invigorating juice,
Was given to man for proper use—
To raise the weak and faint;
And every vintage from the field,
Abundant healing drink would yield,
Without the need to taint.

But man's insatiate appetite
Contemned the wholesome rule of right,
And led him into sin:
Thus corn, and fruit, of ev'ry kind,
To seas of spirits turned, we find,
And man is drowned therein!

May 1st, 1826. EGBERT.

THE LADIES' FRIEND.

MATERNAL LOVE.

If there is one mortal feeling free from the impurities of earthly frailty, that tells us in its slightest breathings of its celestial origin, it is that of a mother's love—a mother's chaste, overwhelming, and everlasting love for her children.

The name of a mother is our childhood's talisman, our refuge and our safeguard in all our mimic misery; 'tis the first half-formed word that falls from the babbling tongue, the first idea that dawns on the opening mind; the first, the fondest, and the most lasting tie *in which affection can bind the heart of man!* It is not a feeling of yesterday or to-day; it is from the beginning the same, and unchangeable; it owes not its being to this world, or the things in this world, but is independent and self-existent, enduring while one pulse of life animates the breast that fosters it; and if there be any thing of mortality which survives the grave, surely its best and noblest passion will never, never perish.—Oh! it is a pure and holy emanation of Heaven's mercy, implanted in the heart of woman for the dearest and wisest purposes, to be at once her truest and most sacred pleasure, and the safety and the blessing of her offspring.

'Tis not selfish passion, depending for its permanency on the reciprocation of advantages; but, in its sincerity, it casteth out itself and centres but in the happiness of its object; and, when the welfare of that object is at stake, it putteth away fear and knoweth not weariness. It is not excited by form or feature, but rather, by a happy perversion of perception, embues all things with imaginary beauty. It watches over our helpless infancy, with the ceaseless benignity of a guardian angel; anticipates every childish wish, humours every wayward fancy, soothes every transient sorrow, sings our sweet lullaby to rest, and cradles us on its warm and throbbing breast; and when pain and sickness prey upon the fragile form, what medicine is there like a mother's kisses? what quieting pillow like a mother's bosom? And when launched in the wide ocean of a tempestuous world, what eye gazes on our adventurous voyage with half the eagerness of maternal fondness, amid the sad yet not unpleasing contest of hopes and fears, and deep anxieties? When the rugged path of life has been bravely, patiently, and nobly trodden—when prosperity has smiled upon us—when virtue has upheld us amid the world's temptations; virtue which she herself first planted in us—and when Fame has bound her laurels round us, is there a heart that throbs with a livelier or more grateful pleasure?

Yet it is not prosperity, with her smiles and beauty, that tries the purity and fervour of a mother's love; it is in the dark and dreary precincts of adversity, amid the cold frowns of an unfeeling world, in poverty and despair, in sickness and sorrow, that shines with a brightness beyond mortality, and stifling the secret agonies of its own bosom, strives but to pour balm and consolation on the wounded sufferer; and the cup of misery, filled as it is to overflowing, serves but to bind them more firmly and dearly to each other, as the storms of winter but bid the sheltering ivy twine itself more closely round the withered oak.—Absence cannot chill a mother's love, nor can even vice itself destroy a mother's kindness. The lowest degradations of human frailty cannot wholly blot out the remembrance of the first fond yearnings of young affection, or the faint memorial of primeval innocence; nay, it seems as if the very consciousness of the abject state of her erring child more fully developed the mighty force of that mysterious passion, which can forget and forgive all things; and though the youth of her fairest hopes may be as one cast off from God and man, yet will she not forsake him, nor upbraid him, but participate in all things save his wickedness!

I speak not of a mother's agonies, when bending o'er the bed of death! nor of Rachael weeping for her children, because they were not!

The love of a father may be as deep and sincere, yet it is calmer, and perhaps more calculating, and more fully directed in the great period and ends of life; it cannot descend to those minutiæ of affection, those watchful cares for the minor comforts and gratifications of existence, which a mother, from the finer sensibility of her nature, can more readily and duly appreciate. The pages of history abound with the records of maternal love, in every age and clime, and every rank of life; but it is a lesson of never ending presence which the heart can feel and acknowledge, and needs not example to teach it how to venerate.

Can there be a being so vile and odious, so dead to nature's impulse, who in return for such constant care and unvarying kindness, can willingly or heedlessly wound the heart that cherished him, and forsake the lonely one, who nursed and sheltered him; who can madly sever the sweetest bonds of human union; and bring down the grey hairs of his parents with sorrow to the grave; who can leave them in their old age to solitude and poverty, while he wantons in the pride of undeserved prosperity?

If there be, why let them abjure the name of man, and herd with the beasts that perish, or let him feel to distraction that worst of human miseries,

"How sharper than a Serpent's tooth it is
To have a thankless child."

THE MORALIST.

"All thy works shall praise thee."

Refulgent orb! and thou, pale lesser light,
That o'er the gloom of night in splendor shinest!
Who taught you how to glow? who framed you spheres,
And in exact proportion, bade you rise?
Ye glittering stars, that in the firmament
With radiant glory move! Who formed you thus?
Whose voice, call'd you away
From the dark womb of chaos into life?
Ye lofty mountains! flowers, woods and plains!
Supercilious rocks! and roaring ocean, speak,
Came ye by chance? ye birds that soar on high!
Ye fish that swim! ye beasts! all living things,
Whence came you here? and man, for whom was made
These meaner things: Man! last but noblest work;
Came ye by chance? E'en nature shrinks aghast,
And answers—No! 'twas God's own hand divine
Created him; bade all things here below
In order rise; and then pronounced it good."

Religion a source of Happiness.

There is no subject in all the range that an intelligent being can take below the skies so fascinating as true religion. All other subjects after a while weary us, and are altogether incapable of yielding that satisfaction which we often need and without which we are poor, and dark, and lonely. For after all, what is the world's frown, or smile, or indeed even friendship's warm embrace, and pleasant looks, and delightful intercourse? What is any thing in these low grounds? be it sad, or joyous, prosperous, or adverse, life or death, without the pure consolations of the gospel, the glorious hopes of immortality? O, there is something from the religion of the Redeemer that lightens the heart's sad burden, and buoys us up above the waters of affliction.—In vain, while under its influence, do the storms rage and the winds blow—in vain do blackening clouds fling their murky shadows across our path, and the lightnings play around our head. Religion, Heaven's messenger, on wings of love, flies to our relief.—Her hand smooths the ruffled brow of the contending elements, commands the surly winds to be still, and catches up the lightning's bolt ere it destroys.

THE LAST LEAF OF THE FOREST.

A FRAGMENT.

It was the end of autumn, and my foot rustled among the dead leaves that strewed the path. I cast my eyes up to an aged oak, that stretched its giant limbs in many a fantastic form over my head. It was the lord of the forest. I looked at it again, and again; one leaf still remained on one sole hanging branch; it struggled in vain to get free. A fresher gust of wind came up the valley—the tiny footstalk gave way—it separated from the branch—and the last leaf of the forest fell at my feet. I gazed at it half sorrowfully; it was not like its companions that lay near; no, it was still fresh as the greenest leaf in spring. The brown tints of autumn had not yet mellowed its vivid colouring; it seemed as if cut off in its prime; different, far different, form those faded trophies of summer which lay around me. Unconsciously, I fell into a train of thought that was sad, even to mournfulness. I took the leaf in my hand, and exclaimed aloud, "Too true a simile, the last flower of the castle, and the last leaf of the forest, have both departed in vernal freshness, alike blooming, and lovely. I had now reached an open part of the forest which commanded an extensive prospect over the valley; a dim and indistinct object met my view; it wound round a little wooded promontory, and again I plainly saw it. Too well I knew what the sad procession was; the plumes of white feathers danced in the beams of the morning sun as if in mockery of the sombre object that bore them. It was the hearse that conveyed the relics of Ellen, the last flower of the castle, to her long home. * * * * The only remaining child of a numerous family was regarded by her doting parents with no ordinary affection; but that fell disease, Consumption, came—it breathed on Ellen's face—and the last blossom was gathered to her fathers. The sad procession arrived at the church. I joined the train of mourners—a few moments passed—broken only by the sobs of the wretched father. The solemn and impressive service commenced—the corpse was lowered into the tomb—I was near it—the leaf fell from my hand—the earth rattled on the coffin—the last flower of the castle, and the last leaf of the forest, reposed in the same grave.

"You teach," said the Emperor Trajan to Rabbi Joshuah, "that your God is every where, and boast that he resides amongst your nation. I should like to see him." God's presence is indeed every where, replied Joshuah, "but he cannot be seen; no mortal eye can behold his glory." The Emperor insisted. "Well," said Joshuah, "suppose we try first to look at one of his ambassadors?" The Emperor consented. The rabbi took him in the open air at noon day, and bid him look at the sun in its meridian splendour." "I cannot," said Trajan, "the light dazzles me." "Thou art unable," said Joshuah, "to endure the light of one of his creatures, and canst thou expect to behold the resplendent glory of the Creator? Would not such a sight annihilate you?"

PARTING INTERVIEW WITH EMMET.

The Reader probably knows that Mr. Emmet was a celebrated lawyer and statesman in Ireland; that he was unfortunately betrayed by his enemies, in an attempt to emancipate his countrymen from tyranny and oppression. He was therefore convicted of the crime of treason, and sentenced to be executed. His speech before his judges and accusers is considered one of the most pointed and eloquent productions on record. His brother, (an eminent lawyer) who was also concerned in the conspiracy, escaped and fled to New York, where he now practices law. The following account of the last interview with his intended companion, taken from the "Truth Teller," is quite affecting.

The evening before his death, while the workmen were busy with the scaffold, a young lady was ushered into the dungeon. It was the girl whom he so fondly loved, and who had now come to bid him her eternal farewell. He was leaning, in a melancholy mood, against the window frame of his prison, and the heavy clanking of his chains smote dismally on her heart. The interview was bitterly affecting, and melted even the callous soul of the gaoler. As for Emmet himself, he wept and spoke little; but as he pressed his beloved in silence to his bosom, his countenance betrayed his emotions. In a low voice, half choaked by anguish, he besought her not to forget him; she reminded her of their former happiness, of the long-past days of their childhood, and concluded by requesting her sometimes to visit the scenes where their infancy was spent, and though the world might repeat his name with scorn, to cling to his memory with affection. At this very instant, the evening bell pealed from the neighbouring church. Emmet started at the sound; and as he felt that this was the last time he should ever hear its dismal echoes, he folded his beloved still closer to his heart, and bent over her sinking form with eyes streaming with affection. The turnkey entered at the moment; ashamed of his weakness, he dashed the rising drop from his eye, and a frown again lowered on his countenance. The man meanwhile approached to tear the lady from his embraces. Overpowered by his feelings, he could make no resistance; but, as he gloomily released her from his hold, gave her a little miniature of himself, and with this parting token of attachment, imprinted the last kisses of a dying man upon her lips. On gaining the door, she turned round, as if to gaze once more on the object of her widowed love. He caught her eye as she retired, it was but for a moment; the dungeon door swung back again upon its hinges, and as it closed after her, informed him too surely, that they had met for the last time upon earth.

THE WEDDING.

It was a fresh and balmy morning in the delightful month of May, and nature seemed to have forgotten the ravages of winter, and smiled like a young bride, decorated in the bloom of youth and beauty, and waiting to welcome the embrace of summer. The meadows were gay with luxuriant verdure; the flowers hailed the genial influence of the reviving season, and loaded the air with sweets; and the young birds, participating in the general joy, mingled their songs with the voice of the gentle zephyrs. But the beauty of nature was forgotten; the songs of the birds unheard; for Lucy Brooks was to be married that day, and every head in Alesbury was full of the important subject. The girls, in merry groups, might be seen at every porch, discussing the various items of arrangement, and making their combined preparations for the scene, forgetful of the hour of dinner; and here and there a straggling gallant reconnoitered the ground, to see how the things were going forward, and culled for a favourite fair one a bunch of pretty flowers, to decorate her hair. It seemed as though all the world fancies of happiness, was that morning summed up in the glorious thought of outvieing in gaiety the gayest.

The bride—a pretty girl of seventeen, proud of the noise and bustle she was making in the village, her fine wedding dress all ready, and a bride's maid at her nod, perfectly satisfied with herself and with every body else, waited with little apparent anxiety for time to bring the appointed hour. The bright dreams of a holiday life were all before her.

Lucy had always been, on more than one account, the admiration of the gay ones of the village. She was of a light, airy form, and the fine proportions of her person, and the attractive beauty of her face, were always displayed to the best possible advantage.—There was peculiar neatness ever remarked in her dress; every thing about her was *becoming*, a word which signifies much, and it was often said that Lucy would make a delightful wife; she was so smart, so genteel, and withal so perfectly economical—a consideration of vast weight among the old-fashioned people particularly, though the young, even in those days, seemed disposed to attach rather less consequence to it.

The morning's preparations was succeeded by the evening's gathering; and the rural home of farmer Brooks, presented a spectacle that would have made a cold heart warm, and even age feel again. The formal ceremonies of fashionable cities had not yet broken in upon the simplicity of early customs; and more than a score of pretty girls, in white, crowned with flowers and decorated with green, sported on the grass before the door; the bride herself in the midst of them; and each with a gallant at her side; the more aged amused themselves by crowding the door and windows, and looking on the sport; while all within was preparation for the wedding supper.

Many an eye then turned and turned again to the young couple, whose hearts and hands were now to be joined indissolubly. She was a beautiful bride, and her young intended husband eyed her with a triumphant look of pride. He loved her because she was beautiful; because he thought her the prettiest in the village; because she was young, and lively, and admired. And though still she made many an effect to be coy, and tried to put on a care-for-nobody kind of a look, a truant glance often strayed towards him, which plainly told, that even if she did not admire especially his manly form, and frank and open manner, she at least loved him because he loved her.

When the all important hour had at length arrived, the young people were called in and the worthy Squire, putting on his spectacles, performed the ceremony with all the gravity imaginable, and with a dexterity and promptness, withal, that was doubtless sharpened by the savoury smell of sundry roasted ducks and turkeys, which came cheeringly from the adjoining apartment; the pretty bride and her chosen consort, were pronounced man and wife; their hands and lips were joined; and the mutual promises extorted without any unnecessary circumlocution; no fainting; no tears; no whimpering; a glorious kissing followed, and then forthwith the supper; as important a matter, in the estimation of the cool and calculating among the company, as any other.

I shall leave them there for the present; I never dare follow much further the course of things on such occasions; and at a single period pass to the counterpart of the story.

I rode, a year afterwards, by a prettily situated farm-house, half secluded from view by a cluster of venerable oaks; it was the residence of Lucy and her husband; and the strong propensity I felt to see my old friend, induced me to call a moment. I found her in the midst of business, though not busy; she was a wife now; and she had fallen into that most fatal error, carelessness of appearance. The floor was strewed with rubbish; every thing was out of place; and she appeared perfectly slovenly in her person; and when I gazed on her I could not but recal to mind the pretty, neat, sprightly girl that won Joe Miller's affections, and contrast her appearance with the same pretty girl, now Joe Miller's wife. She was but a year older; yet ten years less attractive. I would have given my eyes to have kissed her once; but the enchantment was gone. I wonder if her husband thought so.

I said Lucy had fallen into a sad error; and she is not the only one who has fallen into the same. Her days of courtship over; married and settled down in life, she had forgotten that the charms that attract love in the first instance are necessary to retain it; she thought as she had won a husband, it was not necessary to practice any of the means by which she won him, to secure his affections.

I had been sitting but a few minutes, when Joe came in, and welcomed me in his frank and cordial manner, but I saw there was a cloud on his brow; that he felt hurt. He looked round at the wild confusion that reigned in the room, and then at her—"Lucy," said he mildly, "I wish you would put things in a little order; I do dislike such confusion." Lucy colored and leaving her seat flirted off in a pet. Joe looked after her as she slammed the door, and gave a deep sigh, that seemed to say—Alas! poor Joe Miller! and from my heart I could have responded it.

The young couple had set out in life with fine prospects. Joe was an industrious, sensible, good hearted fellow, as one in a hundred, and Lucy was a sweet girl; she is still pretty; but that very habit of carelessness in dress, and mismanagement in her house, has lost her a world of pleasure and satisfaction.—And I have heard it said that she and her husband lived unhappily together.—*Emporium.*

From Carter's Letters.

EDINBURGH.

Our *debut* was doubtless under very favorable circumstances for creating a strong impression. The skies were cloudless, the atmosphere transparent, and the sun went down in all his glory, throwing his golden beams upon the innumerable towers, turrets, spires, monuments and castellated buildings, which crown the triple hills, on which Edinburgh is seated. We entered the most imposing part of the town, being that section of it, which is comparatively new, and which affords a distinct, but distant view of other portions which will not so well bear close examination. But after making all due deductions for these adventitious embellishments, it is in external appearance the most beautiful city I have ever seen, or ever expect to see, should my travels extend the world over. Nothing can surpass it, in grandeur and beauty. The first glance reminded one of the picture, which the splendid imagination of Gibbon has drawn of 'the city of the seven hills,' in the age of Augustus.

Nature has liberally contributed her part, to produce this magnificent panorama. If Edinburgh could be sunk to a plain, or even transferred to the banks of the Thames, half its splendor would be lost, intrinsically rich and showy as are its edifices. The hills on which it rises; Salisbury Crag and Arthur's Seat lifting their picturesque summits, and overlooking the town from the east; the rock on which the Castle stands, towering to the height of 200 feet, in the midst of the city; the deep ravines on each side, in which a part of the buildings are cradled; the distant amphitheatre of mountains around; and the Forth spreading a broad and bright expanse of water to the northeast, constitute peculiar and striking features in the outlines of Edinburgh. The hand of art has seized upon these natural advantages, and wrought upon the same scale in filling up the picture. If an artist with all the materials at his command, seated himself upon Salisbury Crag, and directed a city to be built as a work of taste, and to be exhibited as a panorama, he could not have made many improvements upon the one, which has sprung up at different periods and by common consent. The unanimity with which unsightly buildings have been excluded, and the city adorned with works of art, is indeed remarkable. In the older parts, which were erected centuries ago, little regard was probably paid to architectural beauty, and it is almost a miracle that interest and convenience should have so uniformly coincided with taste. The symmetry of the new town is less singular, since a council composed of judicious and intelligent men exercise a controlling influence, and prohibit the intermixture of mean buildings.

But I am attempting a description of Edinburg almost before it has been entered. Ascending slowly by the new road, which was made by the government at an immense expense over the brow of Canton Hill, the declivity of which required in some places a terrace of 80 or 100 feet, we arrived at the head of Pine street, extending for more than a mile in a perfectly straight line through the head of the city, bordered by blocks of beautiful edifices, and thronged with crowds of well dressed people. There was more truth than point in the epithet employed by his Majesty, to characterize the capitol of the north, when in 1821 he rode along this street, and viewing the assembled multitude on Colt'n Hill, exclaimed to one of his suite, "how superb!" A compliment from a king, however insipid, goes a great way in Europe, and the two honied words which dropped from the lips of his Majesty have been embalmed and preserved by the topographers of Edinburgh for the benefit of posterity. As my readers are plain republicans, unaccustomed to discover any peculiar virtue in the oracular sayings of royalty, it will be necessary to be a little more explicit, to give them an idea of the magnificence of this street.

The buildings here, as in other parts of the town, are of light-colored stone, obtained from extensive quarries in the vicinity, and wrought with the utmost exactness. How much superior both in beauty and durability is this solid material, to the patch-work and stucco of Regent street in London. The richest orders and the finest proportions in architecture are observed; and the new town of Edinburgh is strictly classical. As the expense of building, according to the best models, is no greater than in the ordinary way, I cannot but think the example of the citizens of the Scotch capital worthy of imitation. Had equal attention been paid to the construction of houses on Broadway, nothing could have exceeded it in magnificence; for the street itself is on a large scale and enjoys more advantages in point of location, than any thing I have yet seen in Europe, not even excepting the metropolis of the North, which has acquired the name of the modern Athens.

SPRING.

Blest hope of man, enchanting Spring!
Thy throne is made of budding flowers—
Thy voice is with the birds that sing
Among the leaves of thy green bowers—

Thy breath is of that sweet perfume
Which comes where violets make their bed;
Thy cheek is of the mellow bloom
That's sprinkled on the daisy's head.

Thine eye is like the sky's deep blue—
Thy robe is of the grassy mound—
Thy gems are of the morning dew—
Thy footsteps make a fairy ground.

There is a joyful sensation on the approach of the vernal season better conceived than expressed. It seems as if we were summoned to an entertainment in which all that can delight the senses or give pleasure to the heart are combined for our gratification. The firmament wears a softer blue, the gales are mild and exhilarating, and the buds begin to peep from the ground, while the trees prepare to put on their verdant livery. We behold already in fancy, the presence of April with her sunny tears, and May with all her redundancy of bloom and fragrance.

"Oh come! and while the rosy-footed May
Steals blushing on, together let us tread
The morning dews, and gather in their prime
Fresh-blooming flowers, to grace thy braided hair,
And thy lov'd bosom that improves their sweets."

Youth enjoys such a season with unmixed delight—he sees in perspective, many a blooming spring, many a ramble amongst the meadows; but the man of silver hairs surveys this spectacle with other emotions—he flies to the past for enjoyment. When he surveys the rapid footsteps of youth bounding over the green pastures, he calls to memory the hour when his own limbs were so alert. Age, says Burke, lives in retrospect alone. But if age is compelled to witness such thoughts in the contemplation of the vernal season, aided by the light of Christianity, he can look forward with brighter hopes—he sees that he is near the dawning light of Heaven's everlasting day—death he regards as the day star of the immortal morning. Warned by his bodily pains and his waning senses, that his Master has little more on this earth for him to do—he begins to make the necessary preparations for his departure. Buoyed up with faith and hope, he beholds this earth with all its enjoyments stepping away from his grasp without regret, knowing that here he is but a pilgrim returning to the home of his Father.

PYRAMID OF DRINK.

The operation of drink, in its various degrees, may be represented by a pyramid thus:

Tipsy

Very fresh, Very tipsy,
Fresh, Drunk,
Lively, Very Drunk,
Comfortable. Stupidly drunk.
Sober, Dead drunk.

Sobriety.—The sober moments which immediately succeed to dinner, are the most miserable in existence. The languor, the sense of utter inefficacy, mental and bodily, are dreadful. After a few glasses you ascend the first step of the pyramid, and become *comfortable*. In this state you are not much disposed to talk. There is a tranquil luxury in your feelings, and a reverie comes on, which, if you drink no more, is likely to terminate in sleep. A philosopher seldom passes this point except in company.

Drink on and you step up to *lively*. Now you begin to talk, and your remarks are smart and pertinent. You have the reasoning power in high perfection, but aided withal by a happy fertility of illustration. This may be considered as a mental aurora, announcing that the sun of fancy is about to rise from the "purple wave."

Fresh.—There is more fire and colour in your ideas now, for the sun has risen. You grow more eloquent and less logical. Your jokes are capital—in your own estimation.—Your perceptions are still tolerably clear, beyond yourself.

Very fresh.—Your conversation is more and more highly coloured. Your eloquence is impassioned, and you overwhelm your companions with a flood of talk. You begin to suit the action to the word. Ideas not quite coherent, but language still tolerably distinct and correct.

Tipsy.—Now on the top of the pyramid you begin to grow giddy. Gestures very vehement, and epithets much exaggerated. Argumentative, but not rational. Words considerably abridged, and ideas lamentably obscured.

Very tipsy.—You find out that you have a turn for vocal music, and regale your friends with a song. Speechify in incoherent language, and evince a most decided tendency to mischief and locomotion. Proud as a peacock, stout as a lion, amorous as a dove.

Drunk.—Perversely quarrelsome, and stupidly good-natured. Dealing much in shake hands, and knock downs. Tongue stammering and feet unsteady.

Very drunk.—Abortive efforts to appear sober. See every thing double.—Balance totally lost, you drift about like a ship in a hard gale. Vocabulary reduced to a few interjections.

Stupidly drunk.—Head and stomach topsy-turvy. Eyes fixed and glaring. Utter incapacity of speech and locomotion, accompanied with an indistinct yet horrid consciousness of your situation.

Dead drunk.—An apoplectic sleep, and confused dreams of the devil or your creditors.

WET FEET.

How often do we see people trampling about in the mud, with leather soaked through, and how often do such people when they return home, sit down by the fire side and permit their feet to dry without changing either stockings or shoes. Can we then wonder at the coughing, and barking, and rheumatism, and inflammation, which enable the doctors to ride in their carriages? Wet feet most commonly produce affections of the throat and lungs; and when such diseases have once taken place "the house is on fire"—danger is not far off, therefore let us entreat our readers, no matter how healthy, to guard against wet feet.—*Medical Adv.*

TO A DEAD CHILD.

By Mrs. Hemans.

Thou sleepest!—but wilt thou wake, fair child?
When the fawn wakes in the forest wild,
When the lark's wing mounts, with breeze of morn,
When the first ray breaks of the rose is born;
Lovely thou sleepest—yet something flies
Too deep and still on thy soft sealed eyes!
Mournful, though sweet, is thy rest to see;
—When will the hour of thy rising be?
Not when the fawn wakes—not when the lark
On the crimson cloud of the morn, floats dark!
Grief, with rain passionate tears, hath wet
The hair shedding gleams o'er thy pale brow yet;
Love, with sad kisses—unfelt—hath prest
Thy meek drooped eyelids, and quiet breast;—
And the glad Spring, calling out bird and bee,
Shall colour all the blossoms, fair child, but thee!
Thou art gone from us, bright one!—that thou
should'st die,
And life be left to the butterfly!
Thou art gone, as a dew-drop is blown from the
bough,
—Oh! for the world where the home is now!—
How may we love her in doubt and fear,
How may we anchor our fond hearts here,
How should even joy but a trembler be,
Beautiful dust! when we look on thee!

THE LASS OF RICHMOND-HILL.

The following narrative of the Lass of Richmond-Hill is founded on facts well known in the neighborhood of Richmond:—The story is simply as follows:—A young lady, equally accomplished in mind and body, the daughter of a merchant of immense wealth, resident on Richmond-Hill, had consented to receive the addresses of a young officer, of exemplary character, and respectable parents, but poor. He belonged to a regiment of cavalry then quartered at Richmond; but his offers were rejected by her father on account of that poverty. Apprehensions of a clandestine marriage being entertained, the officer was forbidden the house, and the young lady was strictly confined within its walls. Continued grief and irritation of spirits led her, in a fit of despair, bordering on insanity, to precipitate herself from off an upper window of her father's house, and she was dashed to pieces on the stone steps that formed the ascent from the garden into the house. The unfortunate young man afterwards served in America, and was shot at the head of his company. This is the outline: the rest is embellishment.

PANAMA.

As this Spanish city has become famous of late, and will probably be more so, a brief account of it may be pleasing to our readers.

Salmon tells us that Panama is the capital of the province of Darien, that it is situated at latitude 9, upon a capacious bay of the Pacific ocean; but we think it is more correct to say that the province of Panama was in the vice-royalty of New Granada, and that it is bounded east by the province of Darien. We may not be correct in the new denominations of some of these old Spanish settlements. Ships cannot come nearer than three miles to the city of Panama, but are obliged to unload at the island of Perica, such is the shallowness of the water.

Panama was the see of a bishop and the residence of the governor of the province; and it was once the depot of the riches of Peru, and there stored in magazines, before transporting them to Europe; and here too was the deposite of the various merchandise of Europe, to be disposed of at enormous prices, to the oppressed colonists; for the kings of Spain monopolised every thing valuable in commerce.

Old Panama stood about four miles from the present city. It was taken by sir Henry Morgan, and was destroyed by fire while the English possessed it, probably in order to rid themselves of the plunderers. The old city was built of wood; the new one chiefly of stone, and pretty well fortified. There is little doubt but it will become a place of great importance, and be named as often in America, as *Utrecht* has been since 1713 in Europe, and from a similar cause.

Panama is pronounced in the last syllable broad; not so as to rhyme with *law*, but with the interjection *ah!* And so too of *Cumana*. The fashionable mode of pronouncing *Niagara*, by laying the accent on the *g*, is a deviation from the original Indian.

The name *Panama* has reference to its resemblance in shape to a *loaf of bread*.

SCOTT'S PANACEA.

To gratify a relieved invalid who has long suffered under the severe effects of Rheumatism, we publish the following certificate.

"I hereby certify that, after having suffered nearly four years the most excruciating pain from the Rheumatism, which wasted away my flesh and deprived me of my strength so as to render me nearly helpless, I was induced to try Scott's Panacea. Under many eminent Physicians of this city I have placed myself and tried their various prescriptions in vain. The Panacea was recommended by friends who had witnessed its wonderful cures of the Rheumatism—I tried it, and the first bottle gave me strong faith in its efficacy.—Before I had taken the third I found myself nearly restored to health and strength; and now, after having taken four bottles, and it is little more than six months since I commenced taking it, I find myself nearly restored to my former state of health, flesh and spirits; able to pursue my business, and can expose myself to the changes of the weather without a return of the complaint and its attendant pains. Since this evidence of the virtue of the Panacea, I have recommended it to persons in my immediate neighbourhood, all of whom have experienced its good effects and are fast recovering.

This Certificate I offer Mr. Scott unsolicited, feeling it a duty which I owe him and to those who are or may hereafter be afflicted with a complaint so much to be dreaded.

JAMES M'CAULEY, Southwark."

COMMUNICATION.

VAPOUR BATH.

Messrs. Editors:—Being constantly attracted by novelty of every description, and more particularly by any thing which promises an addition to our comfort, luxury and means of preserving our health, I was struck with the notice of the *Medicated Vapour Bath* in several of our daily papers. I shortly after paid the establishment a visit, with the view at once of ascertaining the nature, &c. of this bath, and of gaining information experimentally, of its effects. Having been rather surprised that many persons with whom I conversed upon the subject, were either ignorant of its existence, or knowing only that, were unacquainted with its nature and effects, and concluding that many of your readers are in the same situation, with your permission, I will briefly state what I know of it.

I will in the first place premise, that Vapour Bathing, is, and has long been, in use as a general and popular measure among many nations of Europe and elsewhere, and that many diseases to which we are subject, are in those countries scarcely known. The steam or vapour is generated in a particular apparatus, and passed over by means of a tube, into the lower part of a box, with posts like those of a bed, and a muslin covering to the whole. The steam passes through certain plants, or odoriferous substances, conveying along with it their volatile principle, and the thermometer inside being elevated to a certain height, 70, 80, or 90 degrees, according to circumstances, you enter, and are inclosed with the covering mentioned above. If you are completely inclosed, head and all, you can perceive the height of the thermometer, which can be raised or lowered at pleasure. If your head, or part of it is out, so that you breathe the atmosphere of the room, (which is considered the preferable way, except under particular circumstances,) the person who administers the bath occasionally looks at and regulates it accordingly. The sensation is very agreeable, you perspire freely, the skin is of course cleansed and purified, and you feel buoyant and renovated. A slight feeling of fatigue and languor are experienced by some after the bath, but it is not sufficient to prevent you going about and attending to your usual avocations. In all affections of the skin, I should suppose it must be an excellent remedy, and I know some ladies, who are particularly pleased with its powers in improving the complexion. The establishment is very neat and commodious, and altogether worthy of encouragement. It is in Fifth street, two or three doors above Arch. T.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Great Britain in 1821 had a population of 14,471,802; the United States at the same period contained upwards of 10,000,000.

The National Debt of Great Britain in 1796 was $1,976,000,000; in 1824 it amounted to the enormous sum of $3,703,000,000, or £836,000,000 sterling. The interest on this sum at only 4½ per cent, is $166,635,000, more than twice the whole amount of the U. States public debt, which was $81,000,000 on the 1st January, 1826.

It is calculated that if the British debt were in one pound notes, a little more than 500 of which weigh a pound, it would require about 3400 men to carry it.

There are numerous manufactories in France where sugar is extracted from beet roots, yet they supply hardly a twentieth part of the demand. Brown sugar is afforded by them for sixty three centimes per kilogramme, and by taking advantage of the best methods, may be sold for fifty.

The Jews in Rome, who are confined by law to a particular part of the city, have opened two streets there, which are said to surpass in elegance even the Corso. They are filled with stores, where the most valuable cotton and silk goods are exposed for sale.

An Iroquois chief, who was in Paris, attended a party where an abbe preached a sermon on the Jubilee, supposing it a kind of council, he presented himself as the orator sat down, and began a savage dance which lasted half an hour.

It is found, says the London Star, that such is the weight of the pulverised granite, which finds its way through the gratings in the M'Adamized streets into the common sewers, that it has began to form serious obstructions in these hitherto perfect and important contributories to the health and comfort of the metropolis.

It is stated in the London Globe, that a young gentleman, William Johnston, Esq. nearly allied to a noble family, has invented and perfected a carriage, which will move at the rate of from 10 to 12 miles an hour, without horse or steam. It is so constructed as to be able to carry six persons, and to ascend steep hills with ease and expedition.

We find from the last English papers, that the house of commons have voted 15,000 pounds, or nearly 67,000 dollars, to improve the water navigation between Montreal and Ottawa, and from the Ottawa to Kingston.

The rail road coach between Darlington and Stocton-on-Tees in England, carries twenty passengers, is drawn by one horse only, and performs the distance eleven miles in an hour.

A vessel from London lately at Dominica, threw her sand ballast on Trott's wharf. Soon afterwards a number of slaves were seen dancing merrily on it. On enquiring the cause of their joy, they exclaimed, "Massa, we free now—dis Inglis' groun."

The British government have determined to encourage emigration to Canada, although attempts have been made to prevent it, particularly by Mr. Hume.

A letter from a respectable merchant at St. Helena, dated 16th March, to a house in New York, says:—"We have just received intelligence from Madras, by the English ship Mellish, that the Burmese war is at an end, and that they have been compelled to pay to the British 12,300,000*l.* sterling, with an assignment of five provinces."

CORSAIR AGAINST CORSAIR.

The following *morceau* is copied from an English paper, called the *Hereford Independent*. It appears that Mr. Hunt and Cobbett are at loggerheads. This is merely a part of the reply from Hunt in answer to an address of his adversary.

"But my *matchless blacking*, it appears, sticks confoundedly in the gullet of William Cobbett. How can my being a manufacturer of blacking affect this object? Surely my trade cannot be less respectable than any of the *innumerable trades and shifts* to 'raise the wind,' which have been resorted to by William Cobbett, since he retired from the 54th regiment of foot. I trust that my trade will be found quite as respectable as that of digging up a *dead man's bones in America*, and bringing them over to this country, and endeavouring to 'raise the wind,' by offering for sale a few hairs from the skull, for a *guinea* a lock, over and above a *guinea* for a *five shilling ring*, that is, two guineas for five shillings. *Matchless jeweller!* I flatter myself that my trade of manufacturing blacking will be found quite as respectable, and a little more profitable in the end, (honesty is the best policy) than the '*bone, hair, and jewel scheme*,' or, in all probability, I shall *follow* the said William Cobbett into the (*Matchless member of Parliament!*) But, even then, will I venture to predict I shall come out of it better than he did, and that I shall pay *something* instead of *nothing* in the pound to my creditors."

MANUFACTURES.

In addition to the immense quantities of wool furnished by her native flocks, England imported in the year 1824, no less than twenty-two millions five hundred and fifty-eight thousand pounds of wool. And besides supplying her entire population with woollen goods, she exported no less than the value of $27,612,241. The cotton manufacture of Great Britain is immense. England does not raise a single pound of cotton, and yet, according to Mr. Huskisson, a member of parliament, she manufactured in the year 1824 no less than the value of 279 millions of dollars; and the clear national gain, over the cost of the raw material, was equal to 287,101,159 dollars.

In the year 1824, fifty millions of yards of cotton goods were exported from Great Britain to the United States.

Capt. Morrell, of the schr. Tartar, arrived at New York, informs that Callao was given up to the Peruvians, on condition that General Rodil and his staff officers should be allowed two hours to go on board the Briton Frigate with all their property, and the inhabitants and troops to be allowed the honors of war. The loss of troops during the siege of the Patriots, was estimated to be about 7000, and of the Royalists 3200; the Royalists had eaten up all the horses in the castle, and had eaten human bodies before they surrendered. General Bolivar, at the surrender of the castle, was in Upper Peru, but was expected at Lima every hour. Great preparations were made to receive him.

Captain Savin of the schooner Amelia, 9 days from Havana, arrived at this port, states that a French brig from Vera Cruz, arrived at Havana on the afternoon of the 24th ultimo, reported that the custom house at Vera Cruz had been destroyed by fire, with property to the amount of two millions of dollars; this news is also confirmed by private letters from Havana.

A letter from Monte Video, dated Feb. 1st represents the force of the Patriots in the Banda Oriental to be 7000 men, and that of the Buenos Ayreans, three thousand, making in all an army of ten thousand. The writer appears to entertain little doubt of the final success of the Revolutionists.

In the republic of Colombia, it is ordained by law, that the manumission of slaves shall take place on such days as are consecrated to national festivity. In fulfilment of this law, 84 slaves have been manumitted for the past year, in different provinces, on days of public rejoicing.

The inhabitants of the British West Indies are in a state of great anxiety at the proceedings of Parliament on the subject of the slave population.—In Demarara and Essequebo, a petition had been prepared by the merchants and planters (and the other Colonies are invited to follow their example) in which they say—"That no further resolutions, on the West India Question may be adopted by his Majesty's government, till such time as his Majesty may be graciously pleased to afford the Colonists an opportunity of being heard by council, and producing evidence before the right honourable Privy Council, to show the real state of the case, hitherto very imperfectly understood, and much misrepresented in the mother country—and the effect that any alterations will have on the rights of the Colonial Proprietors, and the condition of the slave population."

They also call upon their brethren in the British Provinces in North America, in consideration of their intimate connexion with the West India Islands, to take into serious consideration, the danger in which the latter are involved, "by the clamours of a hostile party in the mother country, who are urging on a course of innovations that must, if longer submitted to by His Majesty's government, soon end in the destruction of the British West India possessions."

KENTUCKY, O! KENTUCKY!

Samuel C. Sugg has been convicted of the the murder of Elijah Walton in Henderson county, (Ky.) Walton was taken from his house, tied to a tree, dreadfully whipped and had his throat cut; eight or nine persons were implicated. Some escaped, several have been acquitted, one hung himself in jail, and one is now condemned to death. Application has been made to the governor for a pardon, backed by the petition of more than a hundred persons; but the Chief Magistrate thought it a case in which the power of pardoning ought not to be exercised.

The regular spring races of the New York association for the improvement of horses, will commence on the 23d instant, on the Union course, Long Island, and continue for three days. The first day will be 500 dollars; for the second 300 dollars, and for the third 200 dollars. On Monday, the 22d instant, the day preceding the regular races, there will be two splendid match races.

A Mr. Schaffer is about to establish a Garden, in Providence, R. I. similar to Cheatham Garden, in New York! "Adjacent to the Garden," says the cadet, (a new paper) are two Soda fountains, one for the ladies and one for the gentlemen; and as the ladies' department will be *conducted by females*, those of the fair who may occasionally feel disposed to slake their thirst on a scorching midsummer day, may indulge themselves, without being exposed to the glaring gaze of *masculine impudence and criticism*."

A letter from Bahia, dated March 3, states that "The U. States ship Cyane, Captain Elliot, is here, and has been run foul of by a Brazilian Slave Schooner, took away some of the Cyane's fight spars, and killed one of her men. He was bearing off from the ship's main yard, and by some means got on the schooner's mainyard, and a black man cut the foot rope, when he fell on deck, fractured his skull, and broke one of his arms. The Cyane took possession of her, and detained her three days. The Captain and Mate absconded. The President of the Province has made Capt. Elliot ample satisfaction, and the vessel has sailed on her voyage."

The Cincinnati Gazette, of the 25th ult. mentions that William Foster, a minister of the Society of Friends, from England, in travelling through that section of the country, became acquainted with the people of color of Brown County, and on returning to England, he made known their distresses to other Friends, who prepared and sent to Cincinnati, for the use of the aged and the children, three hundred and thirty pieces of clothing, and a number of other articles. It is added that a number of books have been forwarded from Philadelphia to the same people.

The Quebec Gazette, of May 1st. says—"The weather continues chill and ungenial; a good deal of snow remains in the fields collected along the fences, and in the woods it is considerable. Wheat was sown on small patches of high ground in the course of last week, but the labours of the agriculturalist cannot be said to be commenced, and, it is now certain, will, generally speaking, begin later than usual."

From the documents communicated to the house of Representatives of the U. States, on the 20th ult. by the Secretary of War on the subject of the Cumberland Road, it is evident that this great national work is in a state of rapid dilapidation, and that unless measures are speedily adopted by the congress for its preservation and repair, its total destruction will be inevitable, and the great advantages which this road affords to the east and west, as well as the vast sum expended in its construction, will be lost to the government.

WOODS IN NEW JERSEY ON FIRE.

For these several days past, the woods in the direction of Squankum, N. J. have been on fire; extending over a space of five or six miles. It commenced on Friday week in a coal kiln near the poor house, and notwithstanding the exertions of the whole neighborhood, it has spread itself with the most destructive rapidity in an eastern direction towards Egg Harbor. The destruction of standing timber has already been great, and immense quantities of wood cut and corded up, have been burnt; one individual alone has lost three hundred cords of wood, ready for market.

It is said to be the intention of the proprietors of the steam boat Codorus to proceed with her to the head waters of the Susquehanna river, when she will be placed on rollers and brought to the Delaware, which she will descend, visiting the various villages and towns on its banks. In the anticipation of such an event, we feel no hesitation in saying that her arrival will be greeted every where with a heart-felt welcome."

The streets of New-York are pronounced in the papers to be "a perfect nuisance." The American says: "It would seem that this city is doomed to perpetual filth; and yet we are descendants of the eminently cleanly Dutch race, and within the walls of our houses, prove ourselves worthy descendants. But the moment the outer door is passed, and you enter upon the domain of the corporation, the streets and highways, every sense is offended, and health and comfort are alike endangered."

Some Date Trees, planted in New-Orleans about seven years since, are this season in blossom. This tree grows slowly, and is said to produce in twelve years from planting, but will live and bear 300 years. Besides the value of its fruit, mats and baskets are made of the leaves, ropes of the fibres, and the trunk is good for building or fire wood. Its appearance is beautiful, elevating its trunk 30 or 40 feet without branches; the leaves which spring out at the top form a kind of capital to the pillar.

The Drama.

The benefits, this season, though not quite so profitable to a few performers as they are in general, have been tolerably well attended. The loaves and fishes have been, we believe, distributed moderately to each, therefore it will be unreasonable for any to complain. None of us can expect to grasp all the good things in this life, and we should not be dissatisfied with a share. We were pleased to see Mr. J. Jefferson and Mrs. Anderson's house so well attended. The new farce of "Exit in a Hurry," was well received on its first representation.

Mr. Mestayer, who has long been a respectable inhabitant of Philadelphia, for the first time at the Chesnut street theatre, appeals to public patronage for a benefit this evening. The performances announced are the comedy of the "Will, or a Lesson for Daughters," and the Farce of "Monsieur Tonson." The attraction of the piece will be strengthened by the powerful talents of Mrs. TATNALL, who has offered her services on this occasion. In the latter, Mr. Mestayer will personate "Monsieur Morbleu; and those who have witnessed his performance of that character, have pronounced it (after the celebrated Mathews) equal to that of any other imitator in the United States.

It gives us peculiar pleasure to notice that Mr. Porter has succeeded in his endeavours to gratify the wishes of a number of his friends, and that he has been fortunate to engage Mr. Edwin Forrest to perform for one night only, at his benefit on Tuesday evening next. The public have frequently expressed a desire to witness the masterly performances of this young gentleman, and they certainly will take advantage of the present occasion, and testify to the managers that native talent has its admirers as well as that of the more matured and favored followers of the histrionic art from across the Atlantic.

Mr. Turner, the accomplished and unrivalled American equestrian, is performing at the Pavilion Circus, out Market street, with considerable success. The talents of Mr. T. combined with those of Mrs. Tatnall, renders this place an amusing and valuable resort of an evening after the fatigues of business.

Williams, the clown, recently belonging to the Walnut street Equestrian company, died at Albany about a fortnight since. Mrs. Williams took a benefit at the Circus there last Monday night.

Mr. Hunter has been performing to very fashionable and full houses at the Albany Circus. His benefit a few nights ago was crowded to overflowing.

The Albany Theatre closed last week. The season was concluded with the comedy of the Busy Body, the drama of Ella Rosenberg and the farce of Raising the Wind. This house will be opened again in the course of next week.

Mr. Maywood has returned to New-York, where he is a great favorite, after an absence of several months, which he has occupied by an excursion to the eastward.

Mr. Kean returned to New-York on Monday last from Charleston. He appeared at the Park theatre on Thursday evening, in Richard the Third.

Mr. Hamblin took his benefit at the Park Theatre, New York, on the 5th ult. on which occasion he was aided by the services of Mr. Conway. The bill was "Venice Preserved" and the Review. Mr. Hamblin played Pierre and John Lump, and Mr. Conway played Jaffier and Loony M'Twolter.

The men are at work pulling down the old Bull's Head, site of the new theatre, in New-York, and making preparations to put up the new building. It is said that it is contracted to be finished by the first of November.

Cowell's benefit, at Charleston, S. C. produced nearly twelve hundred dollars.

Burroughs has announced a benefit at the Boston City Theatre. His argument is rather curious in favour of a good house. He says to the Bostonians, "you gave me a crowded house when I performed six nights, I have this time performed twelve nights, and, therefore, my benefit should be a better one." Is this theatrical modesty?

Miss Kelly and Mr. Cooper are in Boston playing to miserable houses. The playgoers in the "Literary Emporium," do not discover much discrimination in their selection of favourites as has been shown on several occasions.—Mrs. Mangeon's singing is highly recommended in the Boston papers, and her little song of "Cherry Ripe," is applauded to the echo—her concerts were, as we hear, fully and fashionably attended.

It is rumoured that Miss Kelly does not leave the continent this summer, and that on further reflection, she has concluded to remain with us another year.

The New-Orleans papers contain a correspondence between Mr. Cooper and Mr. Caldwell, manager of one of the theatres there, in which Mr. Cooper alleges continued ill health as the reason for not performing in N. Orleans.

An Amateur play was performed at New Orleans on the evening of the 31st ult. in the American Theatre, which was kindly tendered for the purpose, by Mr. Caldwell, the Manager, for the benefit of the Society for the Relief of destitute Orphan Boys, in that city. The youthful amateurs were assisted by Mrs. Russell, Miss Placide, Miss Russell, and other ladies of the dramatic corps of that theatre.—The receipts of the house were about $1000.

M. G. Lewis's drama of the "Castle Spectre," and the interesting farce of the "Spoil'd Child," were performed for Mrs. Greene's benefit at Mobile, Alab. on the 14th ult.

The forthcoming Drama, founded on Cooper's last novel, is entitled "Uncas and Cora, or the last of the Mohicans," in which will be introduced an Indian encampment and war dance of peace—running the gauntlet, or the flight of a prisoner to the port of protection—Saratoga Springs in 1757—Indian honours to the dead, &c. Many songs will be introduced; and the celebrated dirge of "the son of Alkoomack," will close the piece.

Kenny's new opera of Benyowski was repeated at Drury Lane on the 18th April, with some effect, chiefly from the excellent acting of Bennett, Wallack, and Harley. Miss Foote's attempt to sing was a complete failure.

Recently at the Hull Theatre, Eng. during the performance for the benefit of one of the managers, a pugilistic affray took place between the managers, which terminated in a manner, that will, in all probability, be of serious consequence to one of them for the remainder of his life.

It is almost beyond belief what large sums a capital actor can realize, and the respectable standing he may sustain in society. It is well known that royalty itself did not disdain to associate with Garrick and Foote, and the best tables are open to actors of abilities. Kean played at fifty guineas per night, and his free benefits always exceeded one thousand. Braham, the singer, commands an equal sum, and each has a different grade of fortune down to the candlesnuffer at thirty shillings a week. Actresses have sometimes made good hits. The countesses of Craven and Derby, Lady William Lenox and Lady Thurlow, have been on the stage, and the richest woman in the world is Mrs. Coutts, who once rated as an actress of no very respectable character. Her husband left her sole heiress to his immense fortune, estimated at two millions sterling. Talents and prudence are sure of obtaining, not merely independence, but aggrandizement, in this as in any sphere of life, and John Kemble, Mrs. Siddons, Elliston, &c. are examples of an honorable career, succeeded by an "otium cum dignitate" during the evening of old age.

Evening Post.

PHILADELPHIA.

SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1826.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

The "Ocean Bard" has been overlooked, but not intentionally—"Adieu, Maid of Pala," shall appear next week. We advise him to make his MSS. more legible—printers should have fair copy, to prevent mistakes.

A Song by "Orasmyn,"—"Lines on reading Cornelia's address to the Boston Bard," by "Cedric"—and some verses from "Forester," are received.

Several selections possessing a good deal of merit, besides Conundrums, Charades, and Enigmas, which have been sent us, shall all be properly disposed of.

The request of our correspondent at Benson, Vt. "E. H. A." cannot be complied with—we are unacquainted with the particulars he asks for.

☞ For ADVERTISEMENTS see the Supplement that accompanies this paper.

It will be seen by the advertisement inserted to-day, that the Steam-Boat PENNSYLVANIA, Capt. Kellum, will make a trip to-morrow, down to the Canal, and stop at Newcastle and Fort Delaware. This arrangement will, no doubt, give much satisfaction to many of our citizens, who never have had an opportunity of witnessing the rapid progress in constructing the Canal, or seeing the site which has been selected for the new city of Delaware.

The St. Cecilia Society gave a third public practising Concert on Wednesday evening last, and like the two first, it was attended by a numerous assemblage of beauty, taste and fashion. Our former remarks respecting the gradual improvement of this society, we are happy to see confirmed, and it cannot possibly be otherwise while the same spirited exertions, which have been made by the members individually, continue. The science of Music abounds with a variety of delightful studies which harmonizes the mind, and is calculated to give a zest to our intercourse with each other, and add to the comforts which competence has already realized. It should be liberally encouraged by all who can afford themselves the gratification.

We observe notices of preparations already making for a suitable celebration of the approaching 4th of July. Orators have, in several cities and towns at the Eastward, been appointed, thus early, to prepare a part of the festivities of that day. We have not heard that any order has been taken upon this subject in Philadelphia, although the Declaration of Independence was here made. It cannot, we know, be imputed to a want of true patriotism, that our citizens have not given their attention to any extraordinary preparation for celebrating our National Jubilee—nor will it be said that the opinions of a most respectable class of our citizens, relative to public festivals, have caused any remissness in regard to the proposed rejoicings; because that class of citizens seldom impose their opinions upon the public, or attempt to give any bias to public proceedings, beyond the effort of their own examples; and it has been shown that on extraordinary occasions, those examples did not prevent public displays and rejoicings. As to the mode of expressing the gratitude of our citizens for the achievements of independence, and the continuance of its blessings to us, we have nothing to offer: It would be a constrained ceremony were our citizens drawn into a participation of exercises, which did not accord with their feelings; the church and the hall of declamation should be open, that man might meet to celebrate the deeds of their ancestors, renew their feelings of patriotism, and register anew their vows of devotion to liberty and their country. While they here excited patriotic enthusiasm by the recital of deeds in arms, or plans in council, others could catch this holy enthusiasm, from the flame of the altar, and in the moment of religious devotion, and in the exercises of religious duties, send up renewed expressions of thankfulness to heaven, for blessing our exertions to secure the enjoyment of civil liberty, and the rights of worshipping God according to the dictates of conscience.

A North Carolina paper complains bitterly of the state of agriculture in that quarter. "How long," says the editor, "will our citizens content themselves with procuring from abroad not only the necessary fabrics of all kinds, but even the productions of the earth—their corn, flour, rye, and even hay?" "As it is in the vegetable," continues the worthy editor, "so also is it in the literary market. We get our school-masters' books and even newspapers from abroad, while those at home are not patronized." The last item in the Jeremiad is well worthy of a consideration, as it is proper that newspapers should be well supported at home without doubt—as to the fact of theirs being imported, our brother of North Carolina need not find in that a subject of complaint. The business of book-making is rarely profitable—and in the present day scarcely useful—let him be content with what are sent to him, because if they really have not judgment sufficient to patronize a good school-master at home, it is ten to one that they have not talents to write a good book; and from a bad one, heaven keep us, if it is bound—if in sheets, it is quite another affair, as every grocer, trunk-maker, manufacturer of bandboxes, &c. is a very Mecaenas to such literature. The fact that North Carolina imports her corn, flour, and hay, is worthy consideration; we presume it is entirely owing to the unfavorable weather of last year that a deficiency of this is experienced in that state at this time, because North Carolina corn is a common and profitable article of exportation in general; but hay, we believe, has usually been an article of importation with those who reside in the vicinity of sea ports or upon the great meadows in that state—this of course could be remedied, and will, we think, by the salutary operations of agricultural societies, provided the gold mines do not paralyse the efforts of our neighbors. One cradled, or a rich meadow, or an importation of good books, and an able school-master, would be worth to North Carolina, all her gold mines.

The General Bankrupt Bill has been postponed in the Senate of the United States notwithstanding the favourable anticipations which the friends of the measure had held forth of its speedy passage. There were a large majority in both houses of Congress desirous of having it passed this session, but owing to the protracted state of the sitting, it was deemed most advisable to lay it aside to give time for the adjustment of numerous other subjects, though in no respects as important in their nature as this, but which an urgent necessity required should be acted upon. There cannot be a reasonable doubt but that it will be one of the first subjects for the deliberations of next Congress. We regret the delay which will be thus occasioned in the adoption of a system that promises to place the whole community in a more fair and liberal posture to each other than hitherto they have stood. That the subject is one of the first importance has been admitted, and the anxiety for its fate, which has prevailed since it was first agitated, testifies how sincerely its postponement will be regretted.

A very serious accident occurred last week, on the north branch of the Susquehanna river, to the new steam Boat which had just commenced running there; she burst one of her boilers, while laying at the foot of the Nescopec Falls, opposite Berwick town, and scalded a number of passengers, several of whom have since died of their wounds. Two persons were killed in the explosion. This casualty is wholly, or in part, attributable to the interference of a stranger on board. The boat was laid too below the Falls to raise steam, when she was unfortunately directed into the heaviest pitch of water; after descending the strongest part of it, she lost her head way, and the Captain was backing her down stream to enter the Boat channel, near the shore, when the Boat came in contact with a rock in attempting to swing her over the wall, which separates the Boat and rafting channel, in the latter of which, the Boat had been proceeding—at the moment, the engine not being at work, a passenger on board, who was not acquainted with the structure of the engine, was unfortunately holding down the lever of the safety valve when one of the Boilers instantly exploded at both ends. The Engineer, Mr. Maywood, is an experienced man in his profession, and sober and exemplary in his habits. No blame is attached to him. We sincerely regret this fatal occurrence on more than one account. It will tend much to prejudice public opinion against the use of steam in navigating the Susquehanna river, when the experiment had so nearly succeeded as to leave no doubt in the minds of any of its entire practicability.

The ravages of the Small Pox have been extensively felt among the Choctaw Indians. A party of them who had been on a visit to New-Orleans returned lately, and while on their journey and before they could reach the settlements they lost upwards of fifty of their number. Would it not be worthy the attention of any philanthropic member of the faculty to take measures to have the benefits of vaccination introduced among this neglected and unfortunate race. If some relief is not speedily afforded them, the fatal effects of this disease may be insatiable. At the date of the last advices from New-Orleans, April 10, a report was in circulation in New-Orleans, that the small pox was making dreadful ravages among the slaves in the valley of the Mississippi.

The new novel "The last of the Mohicans," by the author of the Spy, Pilot, &c. has been published in London, and we suppose is as likely to have as great a run in the English metropolis as its predecessors.

The report of yesterday that Albert Gallatin, Esq. of Pennsylvania, had been nominated by the President to the Senate of the United States, as Minister Plenipotentiary to Great Britain, in the place of Rufus King, resigned, is confirmed.

It is stated that the Commissioners of the Susquehanna and Delaware Rail Road Company will meet on the 20th of May, to commence their operations. The Canal and Rail Road commences at Wilkesbarre, on the Susquehanna, and passes through the principal coal region in Pennsylvania, and intersects the Raritan feeder on the Delaware.

A small choice lot of Saxony sheep, consisting of eleven prime Bucks, thirty-five Ewes, and three Lambs, lately imported from Germany, and selected from the best flocks in that country, are advertised to be sold by J. & W. Lippincott & Co. at public auction, on Wednesday, the 24th inst. in Hamilton Village, at the Durham-ox tavern. It is advisable that Agriculturalists should attend, as the Saxon species of Wool is in great demand in our Manufactories.

STAMMERING.

Mrs. Leigh, principal of the New York Institution for correcting impediments of speech, intends, we understand, to open a similar establishment in this city. The following testimonials of medical gentlemen of distinguished reputation in favour of Mrs. Leigh's system, must, we are assured, convince the most skeptical that the very worst cases of stammering may be effectually and permanently relieved.

New York, April 12, 1826.

Having received from Mrs. Leigh, an explanation of her theory for the correction of stammering, and other impediments of speech, and having visited her Institution, it is with great pleasure that we offer to the public our testimony in her favour. From the many instances we there saw of cure, even when the habit had been of very long standing, as well as from the assurance of many respectable persons, of the great advantage

they had derived from her instruction, we sincerely believe it will prove a public benefit; and we hope that Mrs. Leigh may obtain the patronage her ingenuity and persevering patience have so well deserved. We do not hesitate further to add our conviction that, an adherence to her rules, on the part of the pupil, is all that is requisite to effect a perfect cure. (Signed)

SAML. L. MITCHELL, M. D. Professor of Materia Medica and Botany, in the University of New York.

JOHN M'VICKAR, D. D. Professor of Moral Philosophy, Columbia College.

JAS. R. MANLEY, M. D. President of the New York State Medical Society.

JOHN WATTS, Jr. M. D. Physician to the New York Hospital.

"Sunday schools are extensively encouraged throughout the Island of Great Britain. In the year 1802 there were but 70 Sunday schools in Ireland. In the year 1825 they had increased to 1702, containing about 151,000 scholars, and nearly thirteen thousand teachers. All these schools are under the patronage and control of our Society. Great blessings continue to flow every where from such institutions. The happy results of these seminaries of moral instruction in training up children in the way of truth and religion have been incalculable; and the benefits which will continue to be derived by the community at large from their support and maintenance, must create in the breasts of those who have been instrumental in their propagation, a satisfaction as enviable as their efforts will be lasting and beneficial. In the city of N. York, we notice, that the anniversary of the Sunday School Union Society, was celebrated on Tuesday last. The Children, to the number of about four thousand, assembled in the Park, from whence they proceeded, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon to Castle Garden, where appropriate addresses were delivered by the Rev. Dr. Milnor, President of the Society, and the Rev. Mr. Currie.

WEEKLY COMPENDIUM.

Compiled for the Saturday Evening Post.

Numerous applications have already been made for stores, in the Arcade, building in Chesnut street, and a negotiation is carrying on with the proprietors of the Philadelphia Museum to rent them a part of the 2d story and the whole of the third, for the exhibition of their fine collection of natural and other curiosities.

The Commissioners of Spring Garden, on Monday, elected Samuel Chew, Esq. Solicitor for that corporation for the ensuing year.

There remains charged on the books at the Auditor General of Pennsylvania, balances against the several Brigade Inspectors, amounting to $81,122, a large portion of which is irrecoverably lost by the insolvency of collectors and other causes.

On Thursday afternoon was launched at half past 4 o'clock, from the ship yard of Messrs. Barnet & Pearson, the elegant brig Maria, burthen one hundred and fifty tons, belonging to Captain Thomas Lyle.

A very elegant model of a statue of Gen. Hamilton, intended to be submitted to the committee of merchants of the New-York exchange, is at present exhibited at the coffee house in this city. It is pronounced by those who were acquainted with this illustrious man, an excellent likeness.

The Norristown Register gives us a list of seventy five boats which passed through the canal opposite that borough, from the 1st to the 7th instant, both days inclusive.

The entire and valuable furniture of Judd's Hotel was disposed of yesterday at public sale.

The Secretary of the State of Pennsylvania has advertised to receive proposals for a loan of $300,000, in conformity to the act passed at the last session of the legislature of that state, authorizing a loan for the commencement of the construction of the Pennsylvania Canal.

Capt. Charles Morris has been appointed one of the Board of Navy Commissioners.

A number of new boats have been launched at the head of the Schuylkill navigation. A boat can perform a trip from Mount Carbon to this city and back again, including loading and unloading, in nine or ten days with great ease.

Upwards of 2,000 Irish were sent to Canada from Ireland last year, at the expense of the British Government.

The merchandize imported into the United States in the year ending 3d Sept. 1825, amounted to $96,240,075. The exports of the same year amounted to $99,535,388.

There are 38 steamboats navigating between the Falls of Ohio and New Orleans, amounting to 7,790 tons.

The store of Mr. Thomas Davies, at Utica, N. Y. was forcibly entered on the night of the 29th ult. and property to the amount of about $600, consisting of watches and jewelry, was carried off.

It is stated in the Mifflin Pennsylvania Eagle, of the 30th ult. that the crops of wheat and rye, in the neighborhood, have not looked so promising for a number of years, as they do this spring, although vegetation, in general, is unusually backward.

The editor of the Upland Union expresses a belief that a coachmaker of steady habits, and a good workman, might establish himself advantageously in Chester, Pa. about 14 miles from Philadelphia.

The work of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal proceeds as well as its best friends could desire. There are now twenty five hundred men employed upon the work. Delaware City, where the canal meets the Delaware, will soon wear the appearance of active and flourishing business.

A rock fish was caught in the Delaware, nearly opposite Wilmington last week, in a gill net, by Mr. Burden, which weighed, when taken out of the water, 76 lbs. and another which weighed 65 lbs. Another one was also caught in the net, but made its escape by breaking it, which was supposed to be larger than either of those which were secured.

The erection of an elegant Arcade, somewhat like that of this city, is to commence in New York without delay. The undertaking results from the taste and enterprize of Mr. Charles Tappan who has latterly been spending some time in Philadelphia.

Mr. P. Canfield, manager of the University Lottery, eighth class, has given notice that he will appropriate one half of the profits on the sales of Tickets in said lottery, to the heirs of the late Robert Fulton. The whole amount of the profits, it is anticipated, will amount to from $10 to $20,000.

The capital prize of $25,000 drawn on Wednesday in the Baltimore Lottery, has been already presented and part paid to a young gentleman of this city, at J. I. Cohen, jr. & Brothers' office, No. 55, south Third street, where were sold and also paid, the Capitals in the last Baltimore Lotteries.

A fisherman near Warren, Rhode-Island, lately caught a fish who had secreted in its maw a lady's green silk indispensable, containing an ivory box of *rouge*, a few love letters some *original* poetry copied from old news papers, a bunch of false curls, two teeth made of white wax, four yards of tape, and some large bars of steel, intended for corsetts.

The Cincinnati Emporium says, the new steam boat Pioneer, capt. Yeatman, has made a trip to New Orleans and back again in less than 19 days, discharging in the meantime her cargo, took in another and 250 passengers. This is the shortest trip ever made.

Some kidney Beans found in Herculaneum, have been planted and grew. They have remained in a state of preservation, it would seem nearly eighteen hundred years, having lost none of their vegetative powers in that time.

The Auburn (N. Y.) Republican of April 26th, says: "We may at this time be said to have a second edition of winter, the hail at this moment rattling against the windows, and for the last eight or ten days there has been a succession of snow storms and a continuation of cold frosty weather; and at present it has more the appearance of the first part of March, than the latter part of April."

A gentleman of Providence, Rhode Island, has invented a new mode of ascending and descending hills with a Railway, which bids fair to render that cheap mode of transportation perfect.

Judge Call, of Kentucky, hung himself in the Lunatic Asylum, at Lexington, on the morning of the 20th ult.

It is stated in the Baltimore papers that a frigate built for the Brazilian government by Mr. James Beacham of that city, was to be launched at Fell's point, on Thursday.

It was expected that the failure of the house of Goldschmidt, of London, would injure some establishments at Havana and Matanzas, many bills having been drawn upon that house.

In 1800, Ohio, had about 5000 inhabitants; —in 1820, upwards of 500,000—now probably 800,000.

Baltimore in 1665 had a population of 800; in 1800, 26,515—in 1820, 62,727.

Illinois, by the late state census had a population of 72,817; in 1823 it was 55,211.

The Maryland Cattle Show will be held at the Maryland Tavern, four miles from Baltimore, on Thursday and Friday, the first and second days of June. On this occasion, premiums amounting in value to upwards of $800, will be distributed.

The Duke of Saxe Weimar, and Mr. Huygens, son of the minister from the Netherlands to the U. S. arrived at New Harmony, Indiana, on the 13th ult.

A boat was upset off Point Shirley in Boston harbor, on Saturday afternoon last, by a sudden gust of wind, and David Patten, James Gilson, William Story and Charles James, in the employment of the Boston soap stone manufacturing company, were drowned.

Of the gold coinage of the mint during the last year, seventeen thousand dollars was from the product of the gold mines of N. Carolina.

One hundred and thirty new written constitutions have appeared, in Europe and America, within the last forty years, of which eighty two are now in existence. In these systems of government no less than one hundred millions of persons are interested.

A dog, supposed to be mad, bit two children and several cows and dogs last week, in the borough of Reading, Pa.

The Miltonian, a paper published in Northumberland county, mentions that, a clergyman of that place, lodged information before a justice of the peace, against the captain of the steam boat Pioneer, for a breach of the Sabbath "in landing the boat on a Sabbath day."

From the proceedings in Congress, it will be seen that no report respecting the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal will be received during the present session. It is calculated that the report of the Board of Engineers will be completed during next month.

The United States frigate United States and sloop of war Peacock, were at Lima on the 1st February. The Dolphin was daily expected from the Marquis Islands, where she had been in search of mutineers.

El Liberal, a paper published in Guatemala, urges that the ladies should found a school for the instruction of girls, like that of Buenos Ayres.

Miss Clarke, who has been occupied for some time at Philadelphia and Baltimore in giving Lectures on History, has proceeded to the eastern states for the summer.

The house of representatives of Louisiana has ordered the impeachment of T. W. Chinn, Parish Judge of West Feliciana. The senate is to sit as court of impeachment, at a Hall fitted up for the purpose in New Orleans.

The brig Pharos, arrived at Boston, reports that, while at anchor, at Sierra Leone, in December last, she was boarded from the British Sloop of War Redwing, and had two of her crew forcibly carried off. After a detention of eleven days, one of them having an American protection, was restored, but the other the Captain refused to release.

Michael Mahoney, who was to have been hung at New Castle, N. J. on Tuesday week, has been respited by the Governor of Delaware, for two months.

In one year from July next, the U. States will pay twenty-two millions of dollars of the public debt.

Antoine Gagnet and J. B. Rambeau, were lately executed at Montreal, for horse stealing, pursuant to the sentence pronounced upon them in March last. They were old offenders. Two other persons who had been sentenced to death on the same day were reprieved one month.

A Rhode Island paper asserts, that Kean, the tragedian, has been converted, and intends to renounce the stage, and enter the Andover theological seminary. This would be very good news, if true; but it wants confirmation. The Rev. Spencer Cone, one of the most eloquent preachers, (in the Baptist connection) abandoned the playhouse for the church.

The lives of a whole family were lately endangered by eating cheese at dinner, which had been rendered poisonous, probably by some ingredient used for coloring it. Two of the children were very ill for several hours from this cause.

The Corporation of Boston has expended $28,555 in the recent paving and repairs of the streets of that city.

Capt. Symmes has gone to Boston to lecture on the new system of the hollowness of the earth.

There has been an astonishing revival of religion among the students of Dartmouth College, N. H. Twenty students had become converts at one meeting, and upwards of 35 other persons at a place called the Plain.

In Delaware, the law which secured to the creditors of deceased persons, residing in the state, a preference against creditors residing out of the state, has been repealed. This law has long been a reproach among the citizens of neighboring states.

The number of Methodists in the United States in 1823 was 541,144; in 1808 the number was 148,999.

An old gentleman of about 60 years, named Stephens, at Patchogue, Westhampton, L. I. on Monday week, killed a whale of enormous size.

By the breaking of a key in the lock on a Mail bag, the good people of Lancaster were unable for two days, to get letters or papers from Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Baltimore or Washington.

Companies are forming to purchase by the hands in Florida capable of producing the sugar cane. From Louisiana and the Floridas we may calculate upon such supplies of sugar as will one day meet the consumption of the country.

In one week after the Cumberland river had begun to decline in height, it fell 60 feet perpendicularly.

The Steamboat De Witt Clinton recently made a passage from Cincinnati, Ohio, to Pittsburgh, and back in *six days* and about three hours. This is the shortest passage made since the commencement of steam navigation on the Ohio. The distance between the two places is 465 miles.

Mrs. Rebecca M'Clure, a respectable lady of Carlisle, Pa. while at church, on the 23d ult. dropped down in her pew, supposed with an apoplectic fit, and was a corpse in a few minutes.

A Jews-harp, has recently been presented to a society in Worcester, Mass. measuring 3 feet in length, and 18 inches in breadth, and weighing 105 pounds. No mouth has yet been found large enough to test its quality.

A gang of counterfeiters has been arrested in New Orleans, in whose possession were found a number of spurious doubloons and dollars, bearing the effigy of Ferdinand VII. Charles IV. and the Mexican coat of arms.—They are said to be so well made as to have deceived the dealers in money.

In Petersburg, Va. a man lately defrauded a lottery dealer, by altering a share of a ticket to the number of one which had drawn a $500 prize. The cheat was soon discovered and the fellow arrested.

The business of transporting, by steam, tow-boats on the Hudson river, bids fair to become the favorite mode. The steam boat Swiftsure, with the tow-boats Detroit and Niagara, from Albany, has arrived in New York, with 3600 barrels Flour, ashes, &c. and 62 head of Cattle and Horses.

The wife of a person confined in a jail in South Carolina, for a capital offence, was instrumental in effecting his escape, by conveying to him in *a pie*, a gimblet and other instruments, with which he forced the prison.

Recently, says the Savannah Georgian, two Spaniards, John Depaz and Jose Marie, having quarrelled respecting the division of a sheep they had stolen the night previous, Depaz drew a knife with which he cut and hacked his companion in a most shocking manner.

A journeyman printer, in Brattleboro', Vt. by the name of Larabee, lately attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat with a pen-knife.

A correspondent in one of the Alexandria papers, says, that a man by the name of Edmonson, hung himself in King George's Co. Va. on the 2d instant, with his handkerchief. His *affectionate wife* was a cool spectator of the affair, and by her interference prevented a negro woman from cutting him down.

A Georgian paper informs us that in a late session of the Supreme Court of Chatham county, Elizabeth Dotson having been found guilty of buying or receiving rice from a negro, without a ticket from the overseer, was sentenced to pay a fine of $100, to thirty days imprisonment in the county jail, and to pay the costs of prosecution.

A gun, discharged by a sportsman, set fire to and destroyed four or five acres of valuable woodland, and a quantity of fence in Northampton, Mass.

Two children in Ashley, N. Y. were recently scalded to death, by the straightening of a hook, on which hung a kettle of boiling soap, the contents of which were emptied where the children sat.

A weekly publication made its appearance in New York on Saturday, devoted principally to the drama, entitled "The New York Spy and Dramatic Repository."

Mr. Rosewell Salsonstall has given a lecture in New York, on self moving power in a wheel, which will generate its own power, and revolve, for the purposes of the machine world; the simplicity of which is easy to the smallest capacity. Mr. S. is confident that he will be more successful in his project, than Mr. Rutherfer was.

Mr. Goodacre is lecturing upon astronomy in Cincinnati, Ohio. The gross proceeds of his introductory lecture were destined for the benefit of the Apprentices' Library.

An awful instance of the uncertainty of life was presented in the town of Hamilton, Ohio, on the 5th inst. During a severe storm a flash of lightning struck the chimney of Mr. James Boal, and caused the death of four of its inmates, the wife, two children and mother-in-law of Mr. Boal.

The roof of the glass-house belonging to Messrs. Knox and McKee, in Wheeling, fell in on the 28th ult. and the whole of the combustible part of the building was destroyed by fire; no lives lost; the accident was caused by a violent tornado.

By a proclamation of the Governor of the State of Tennessee, we perceive that the records of the Government of that State, with the office of Secretary of State, were to have been removed on the first of this month to Nashville, in which town, also, the future sessions of the Legislature are to be held.

The Commissioners of the Navy will receive sealed proposals until the 1st day of July next, for furnishing 1000 muskets and bayonets, such as are now used in the army, 2000 cutlasses—and 500 pair of boarding pistols—Samples of the cutlasses and pistols to be forwarded with the offer to furnish the same.

The editor of the Doylestown Democrat says that the managers of the Delaware Bridge Company, have inundated the country with a new emission of notes, and advises the public to be cautious how they receive them. The credit of the new notes is strongly suspected, and in the neighborhood and county where they are issued they will not be received.

The valuable mineral (Topaz) is said to be found in the town of Monroe, Fairfield County, Conn. equal in beauty and value to the topaz of Saxony.

A man by the name of Brewster, a Bachelor, of Junius, Seneca County, N. Y. put an end to his existence a short time since. He was found dead in the woods, with his throat cut, and an artery opened in his arm.

The District Court of the United States for the southern district of New-York has condemned to be sold, for the payment of duties, 350 chests of hyson skin tea, imported into this city by Mr. Edward Thompson, and subsequently exported to New-York in the sche. Waterloo. This decision operates severely upon Joshua and William Lippincott, who had a strong claim upon the property thus condemned to the use and benefit of the government.

On Sunday morning, as the steamboat Congress was passing Hopkinson's ferry, ten miles above Philadelphia, a small boat put off with eight men in it. The steamboat had passed them, and was lying to for them, when she came along side, and by all getting on the one side of the small boat it was upset, and one man named Edward Mercer was unfortunately drowned. Every praise is due to Capt. De Graw, and the passengers on board the steamboat for their exertions to save the persons in the batteau.

A cause was commenced in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, on Thursday the 4th inst. and continued until Saturday afternoon, exciting, during its progress, very considerable public interest. Edward Russell was charged with the murder of James M'Cafferty, and Margaret Hagerty was charged as an accessary after the fact. The transaction took place on the 24 of February last, between twelve and one o'clock in the morning, in the street in front of James Hagerty's tavern, in Fifth street from Schuylkill, between Chesnut and Market streets. Russell killed M'Cafferty by striking him several blows on the head with a pair of iron tongs. M'Cafferty had been all the preceding evening from eight o'clock, on a sleighing frolic with two of his friends. After an attentive examination of all the witnesses the whole subject of the law was discussed as it applied to the case, and the facts accurately examined, with a view to test the question of the guilt of Russell, and if guilty, to fix the degree of his guilt. After the charge of the Court the jury retired, and after some time returned with a verdict finding Russell guilty of murder in the second degree. The jury then told the court that as to Mrs. Hagerty, they considered her guilty of concealing Russell after the commission of the act, she not knowing the murder to have been perpetrated; and asked for a further explanation of the law on that point. The jury were informed by the Court that unless she knew of the felony at the time and concealed the principal, she could not be convicted as an accessary. The jury then found her not guilty as she stood indicted.

Some time in February last, a boat in which were four men, was upset as it was putting off to a vessel in the Delaware, a little above the Lazaretto, and three out of the four persons were drowned; two of them being passengers in the vessel were unknown; the body of one of those persons was found a few days since; his name was Warner, a shoemaker of Philadelphia; he had on a blue coat and pantaloons—a black silk handkerchief, and half boots.

An interesting circumstance took place in the oyer and terminer on Tuesday last. A countryman was arraigned for highway robbery. It appeared in evidence that in the month of February, as the principal witness was going into Kensington late at night, he was stopped by a footpad, who presented a pistol, made use of threats and robbed him of what money he had about his person. The succeeding night about the same hour, the person robbed repaired with two friends to the scene of action in hopes that the footpad might again be upon duty. They discovered the countryman standing in a very suspicious attitude, and immediately apprehended him. He was charged with the robbery; his story was confused and contradictory, and he was accordingly bound over to answer to the charge. The countryman finding the affair to assume an unfavourable aspect, and the law having gone thus far, he did not know but that it might go somewhat farther; he therefore deemed it expedient when his trial came on to prove an *alibi*, which was satisfactorily made out, and his character also, which was proved to be unexceptionable, by highly respectable witnesses. When his counsel rose to speak in his defence, the judge interrupted him, by stating that it was unnecessary, and charged the jury so clearly and distinctly that an immediate acquittal was the consequence. Upon this the prisoner's face brightened, and as he was about leaving the box one of the bystanders touched by the hardness of the case, slipped a piece of money in his hand. The praiseworthy example was promptly followed by another and another; and finally the jury called him to them and each contributed his mite to obliterate the remembrance of the wrongs he had sustained. Thus in a few minutes this simple and untutored countryman made more at the bar, than many a shrewd and learned lawyer does in a twelve month. This case is unprecedented; we never before heard of a suitor escaping from a court of justice with full pockets in this or any other country.

Deaths during the past week.

	Adults.	Children.	Total.
Philadelphia,	27	22	49
New-York,	48	41	89
Baltimore,	10	11	21

PHILADELPHIA PRICES OF STOCKS.

Corrected by ALEXANDER BENSON, Stock and Exchange Broker, No. 4 South Third street.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 13, 1826.

PUBLIC STOCKS.		Prices Paid.	Present Prices.
LOANS.			
United States six per cent.	1813	$100	$101 25
	1814	100	103 50
	1815	100	104 00
Do. five per cent. loan of	1822	100	105 00
Do.	1821	100	103 50
Do. four and a half per cent. loan		100	100 00
Do. three per cent.	do.	100	81 00
Pennsylvania five per cent.	do.	100	107 00
Philadelphia six per cent.	do.	100	107 00
Do. five per cent.	do.	100	100 00
Schuylkill Navigation six per cent.		100	107 00
Union Canal six per cent. loan		100	102 00
Chesnut six per cent.	do.	100	100 00
Do. five per cent.	do.	100	102 00
BANK STOCKS.			
United States Bank		100	114 75
Bank of North America		400	94 00
Bank of Pennsylvania		400	114 00
Bank of Philadelphia		100	114 00
Farmers and Mechanics' Bank		50	80 00
Commercial Bank		50	49 00
Mechanics' Bank		35	44 00
Schuylkill Bank		25	29 50
Bank of the Northern Liberties		20	32 00
Bank of Southwark		50	51 00
Bank of Germantown		50	55 00
Bank of Camden		50	45 00
INSURANCE STOCKS.			
Pennsylvania		400	400 00
Philadelphia		100	153 00
North America		50	50 00
Union		50	60 00
Phœnix		50	77 00
Delaware		40	38 00
Marine		50	90 00
United States		25	52 00
Atlantic		50	40 00
American Fire Insurance		40	88 00
Pennsylvania Fire do.		30	30 00
Pennsylvania Life Insurance		20	27 50
CANAL, TURNPIKE AND BRIDGE STOCKS.			
Union Canal—old stock		500	100 00
do. new stock		100	154 00
Schuylkill Navigation Shares		50	41 50
Lehigh Coal and Navigation		50	53 00
Chesapeake and Delaware Canal		123	116 25
Lancaster Turnpike Shares		300	400 00
Germantown do.	do.	100	80 00
Frankford do.	do.	100	80 00
Chatteaum and Willow Grove do.		100	60 00
Schuylkill Permanent Bridge	do.	50	14 00

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, 60 days,	110 per cent.
Duebloons	15 50
Gold	3 prem.
Spanish Dollars	par.

BANK NOTE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected weekly by ALEXANDER BENSON, Stock and Exchange Broker, No. 4 South Third street.

	Per cent. dis.		Per cent. dis.
U. S. Branches	par	Marietta	50 sale
New Hampshire	1-2	Juniata	75
Vermont	1-2	Washington	75
Maine	1-2	Silverlake	25
Massachusetts.		*Delaware.*	
Boston	1	Laurel	25
Country Banks	1-2	All others	par
Connecticut	1	*Maryland.*	
Rhode Island	1	Baltimore	1-2
New York.		Annapolis	1
All the City Banks	par	Fredericktown	1
Jacob Barker's notes	50	Hagerstown	1
Plattsburg	75	Port-Deposit	25
Chenango	10	Harrisville-Grace	1
Jefferson County	5	Westminster	1
Washington & Warren	5	Elkton	1
Other Banks	2 to 5	Cumberland	75
New Jersey.		Snowhill	75
Salem Banking Co.	par	Somerset	85
New Brunswick	1 1-2	*Virginia.*	
Patterson	1 1-2	Bank of Virginia	1-2
Sussex	1 1-2	Farmers Bank	1-2
Elizabethtown	1 1-2	Valley Bank	1
Morristown	1 1-2	Wheeling	5
Trenton State Bk. failed		*Columbia District.*	
Lambert & Prettet.	do	Bank of Columbia	20
All other Banks	par	Other Banks	1
Pennsylvania.		North Carolina	4
Lancaster	par	South Carolina	2
Easton	do.	*Georgia.*	
Germantown	do.	Savannah	1
Norristown	do.	Augusta Banks	4
Chester	do.	Tennessee	50
West Chester	do.	*Kentucky.*	
Harrisburg	do.	Old Banks	50
Northampton	do.	Commonwealth	50
Columbia	do	*Ohio.*	
Bucks County	do.	Chillicothe	5
New Hope	25	Steubenville	5
Chambersburg	1	Marietta	5
Reading	par	Mount Pleasant	5
Gettysburg	1	New Lancaster	5
Carlisle Bank	par	Western Reserve	5
Do. Agricultural	75	Columbus	5
Bank of Pittsburg	1	Dayton	6
Co. do.	10	Others	no sale
Meadville	75	Banks at N. Orleans	5
Greensburg	5	Natchez	10
Brownsville	5	*Canada.*	
Huntingdon	20	Canada, Montreal,	5
Meadville	75	York	5
Greencastle	75	Kingston	no sale
Bedford	75	American Gold 5 prem.	
Bower	75	Guineas	4490
Uniontown	75	Doubloons, 15 50 a	

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS SINCE OUR LAST.

Schr. Amelia, Ewing, Havana, 9 days, coffee.
Brig Acorn, Hower, Boston, 7 days, sugar.
Brig American, Moore, St. Jago de Cuba, 11 days, coffee, &c.
Brig Com. Porter, Brewton, St. Croix, 15 days, sugar, &c.
Schr. Barton, Day, Boston, 9 days, sugar.
Brig Joseph Eastburn, Donaldson, St. Thomas, 10 days, sugar.
Ship Carolinean, Hewes, Charleston, 3 days, sugar.
Brig Pilot, Milton, Boston, 7 days sugar.
Schr. Ceres, Miller, Matanzas, 7 days, sugar, coffee, &c.
Schr. New Orleans, Ladd, City of St. Domingo, 15 days, mahogany.
Ship James M., Tatem, Lisbon, 55 days, salt, &c.
Ship Brighton, Matthieu, Rio Janeiro, 42 days, hides, &c.
Sloop Arrow, Haney, Nantucket, 6 days, oil and candles.
Brig Marcan, Field, Marseilles, 40 days, wine, &c.

CLEARANCES.

Ship Marmion, Petre, Charleston.
Ship Electra, Harris, New Orleans.
Ship Little Cherub, Ketchen, Mobile.
Brig Mary, Wheeler, Barbadoes.
Brig John Wesley, Tilden, St. Thomas.
Brig Cyno, King, St. Thomas.
Schr. Sophia, Morris, Rum Key.
Brig Ann, Eldridge, Havana.
Brig Mary, Adams, South America.
Brig Lehigh, Howell, Trieste.
Brig James Lyon, Underhill Charleston.
Ship Catalina, Robinson, London.
Schr. Orient, Matthieu, Boston.
Brig Navarre, Girdler, Pacific.
Brig Oregon, Brown, New Orleans.

MARRIED.

On Thursday, the 4th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Rie, the Rev. ALVIN H. PARKER, to Miss JANE D. MERCER, daughter of Robert Mercer, both of this city.

On Tuesday, the 2d inst. by Robert Miller, Esq. Justice of the Peace, Dr. ISAAC TAYLOR, of Chester county, Pa. to Miss SARAH ANN P. BAILY, of Wilmington.

On Sunday evening last, by the Rev. James Cummiskey, Mr. WILLIAM WELSH, to Miss MARGARET CORRISTON.

On Sunday evening last, by the Rev. James Cummiskey, Mr. HUGH MATTHEWS, to Miss ANN DORNIN, all of this city.

On Monday evening last, by the Rev. William M'Calla, Mr. GEORGE WASHINGTON DONOHUE, to Miss REBECCA HAMILTON, all of this city.

On the 9th inst. by the Rev. Philip F. Mayer, Mr. CHARLES COLLADAY, Merchant, to Miss EMILY, daughter of the late Benjamin Rittenhouse, all of this city.

On 4th day the 10th inst. at Friends' Meeting, Byberry, NATHAN T. KNIGHT, to ELIZABETH, daughter of Jonathan Thomas, all of Lower Dublin, Philadelphia county.

On the 4th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Montgomery, Mr. THOMAS CARR, of Carlisle, Cumberland county, Penn. to Miss ELIZA ANN GARRISON, of this city.

On Sunday evening, the 7th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Skinner, Mr. ROBERT BUTCHER, to Miss SARAH L. FOX, eldest daughter of Mr. Joseph Fox, of this city.

On the evening of the 6th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Helfenstein, Mr. JACOB PAUL, to Miss FRANCIS VOIGT, daughter of Mr. Henry Voigt, both of this city.

On the 10th inst. by Joseph Watson, Esq. Mayor, Mr. ISAAC SCHOFIELD, to Miss ELLEN POLHEMUS, both of this city.

On the 27th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Barnes, Mr. EDWARD P. WALTER, of Lower Merion township, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, to Miss CATHARINE ERWIN BROOKFIELD, of this city.

By the Rev. N. Collin, Mr. WILLIAM DUBOIS, of the district of Southwark, to Mrs. HANNAH ALLEN, of this city.

On the 7th inst. by the Rev. T. J. Kitts, Mr. WILLIAM A. ENNIS, to Miss MARY E. SAYRE, both of the Northern Liberties.

On the 8th inst. by the Rev. T. J. Kitts, Mr. JOHN SMITH, of Montgomery county, to Miss REBECCA THOMAS, of Chester county, Pa.

On the 6th ult. at Charleston, S. C. Mr. BENJAMIN STICKNEY, to Mrs. CLARA BATTERSBY, of the Park Theatre, New York.

DIED,

On Saturday morning, the 6th inst. Mr. THEODORE BINNEAN.

On the 2d inst. PRISCILLA TUCKER, in the 63d year of her age.

On Sunday evening last, Mrs. MARY RINEAR, wife of Mr. Eli Rinear, formerly of Mount Holly, New Jersey.

On Saturday morning last, at New York, of consumption, MARIA ANN, consort of John H. Contoit, and formerly of Philadelphia.

On Sunday evening, Mr. JOHN SHREEVES, rigger, in the 36th year of his age.

On Tuesday evening, of pulmonary consumption, MICHAEL BRADY, aged 22 years.

On Wednesday, Mrs. JOANNA GRAY, wife of Mr. James Gray, Merchant, of this city.

On the evening of the 5th inst. at Baltimore, Mr. FRANCIS PEPPER, Painter, formerly of this city.

On Tuesday evening, the 9th inst. Mrs. MARY W. wife of Mr. William Knemn, aged 42 years.

On Tuesday evening, of a lingering illness, Mrs. MARGARET KINNARD, aged 35 years.

On the 5th inst. WILLIAM, son of Mr. Benjamin Eder, aged 6 years.

On Friday, the 5th inst. DAVID, the only son of Joseph O'Brien, aged 3 years.

On Thursday evening, the 4th inst. Mrs. MARIA HAAS, consort of the late George Conrad Haas, in the 55th year of her age.

On Tuesday last, MOSES LEVY, Esq. for many years a distinguished member of the Philadelphia bar, and for some time president Judge of the District Court for the city and county of Philadelphia.

On the morning of the 11th inst. suddenly, Mrs. ELIZABETH HILL, of Lewistown, Delaware, in the 64th year of her age.

On Wednesday night, RACHEL GREGORY, in the 60th year of her age.

On Thursday afternoon, after a lingering illness, Mrs. MARIA STAFFORD, aged 25 years.

On the 7th inst. ESTHER TEAL, relict of Joseph Teal, of Upper Makefield, in the 60th year of her age. The rashness of a novice in surgery, who operated for a cancer on the breast, contrary to the advice of experienced practitioners, it is feared, caused the death of this respectable lady—may such presumption meet its reward. It is hoped the above may be a warning to young physicians who are about establishing themselves, and who wish to gain celebrity.

THEATRE.

A CARD.

MR. PORTER respectfully informs his friends and the public, that his Benefit will be on Tuesday evening, the 16th inst on which occasion Mr. Edmund Forrest has kindly volunteered his services, and will appear as Jaffier, in the celebrated tragedy of Venice Preserved, being his first and last appearance this season.

EXCURSION TO THE CANAL.

ON Sunday next, May 14, the steam Boat PENNSYLVANIA, Capt. Kellum, will leave Market street wharf, at 6 o'clock, A. M. for the Canal, stopping at New Castle and Fort Delaware. Fare down and up $1 50—breakfast and dinner provided on board. Office No. 13 Market street. may 13—it

Z. HARBERT, Dentist.

NORTH WEST corner of Ninth and Filbert streets. Teeth set neatly at a moderate charge; the Teeth Cleaned, Filed and Plugged for two dollars. may 13—6t*

PUBLIC SALES AT AUCTION.

No. 73 Market street, a few doors above Second.

PACKAGE SALE OF DOMESTIC GOODS.

On Friday next, the 19th inst. at 10 o'clock precisely, will be sold, for cash, in conformity with the resolution of Manufacturers, without reserve, on Wednesday, the 17th of May, About 800 packages, comprising all the varieties of the goods usually found in the vicinity of Philadelphia, with a general assortment of foreign made goods.

COSLY & TEVIS, *Auctioneers.*

Cheap Cloths, Cassimeres, &c.

At the NEW CLOTH STORE, Fifth Street, first door above Market, West side.

THE Subscriber has just received and offers for sale, wholesale and retail, at the very lowest prices for Cash, an assortment of Superfine, Mid Blue and Low Priced Cloths and Cassimeres, consisting of Black, Blacks, Crimes, Claret, Bottle Green, Mixt, Brown, &c. Also, Irish Linens, Domestic Muslins, Striped and Plain Linen Drillings, Denmark Satinets, Lasting, White and Fancy Marseilles Vestings, Valencia and Black Silk do. Handkerchiefs, Tapes Threadings, &c.

SUPERIOR SEWING SILK

Always on hand by the pound or ounce, which will be found worthy the attention of Ladies, Shoemakers, and others.

SAMUEL S. JONES.

may 13—6m

REMOVAL.

JOSEPH ATKINS, Cabinet Maker, takes this method of informing his friends and the public that he has removed from No. 33 North Seventh street, to No. 71 Walnut street. may 13—it

ITS ALL A CHANCE.

Who wants a prize a chance should try,
For chance they say is all;
Then as you pass our office by,
Suppose you make a call.
If such is all, then why may you
Not be the one to nick it,
And rise to fame and fortune too
Just by a single ticket?
Now if our maxim you approve,
Why should you longer wait?
Suppose at once you onward move
To Fourth street, Number 9.
South Fourth, observe the Golden way
Where solid wealth caprices—
And heaps of luck in bright array,
Shine forth in SPLENDID PRIZES.
There heavy hearts are render'd light,
Warm'd by the smiles of fame;
Then early call, at noon, or night,
In Fourth street, Number 9.

For lucky numbers in the next Lottery apply at No. 9 South Fourth street, of

W. LEVIS & CO.

Who keep Managers' shares for those who choose them. may 13—tf

FOR HIGH PRIZES

Apply at Jones', N. E. corner of Chesnut and Fourth streets.

NO. 37320, the Capital prize of 25,000 dollars, in the Odd and Even Lottery, drawn in Baltimore, was sold to a farmer near Frankford, on the 9th inst. at JONES' Fortunate Office, N. E. corner Chesnut and Fourth sts.

*** Orders from the country, inclosing the Cash for Tickets will be promptly attended to. There are several valuable Lotteries to be drawn in a few days.

Tickets and Shares may be had at JONES' Fortunate Office, N. E. corner of Fourth and Chesnut streets—Where have been sold the following Prizes.—Combination 8, 19, 49, a prize of 15,000 dollars; 36, 3, 9, a prize of 10,000; 16, 27, 23, a prize of 5000; 18, 8, 26, a prize of 4000; 23, 24, 5, a prize of 2800, sold October 7; 62, 17, 22, a prize of 1530. Besides a large number of 1000, 500, 200, &c. &c. may 13—tf

La Fayette Lucky Lottery Office!!!

AGAIN says fortune, "as was predicted," the 30,000 Dollars, the highest prize in this Lottery was sold by KENNEDY & Co. to a worthy but poor citizen, but now, thanks to the La Fayette office, he can

"Eat his meal in peace, and not
Shake under the visit of these dreadful dons."

This makes the third Capital Prize Kennedy has sold lately, the 30,000 dollars which he sold and paid, in another Class of the Union Canal was paid to a worthy citizen—the 15,000 dollars which he sold subsequently to that, went to the ge. ker of a

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

NEW SONG.

When a poor little maid feels her senses astray,
Cannot sleep on her pillow, nor rest all the day,
Sees a form still pursue her, do all that she can,
And this form should be that of a handsome young man,
My neighbors will whisper then, good luck a-day!
The poor little maid's in a very sad way.

When of her old friends she begins to grow shy,
When she speaks very seldom, and speaks with a sigh,
When tho' witty or wise, she appears like a dunce,
And folks wonder what's come to the girl all at once,
My neighbors will whisper then good luck a-day!
The poor little maid's in a very sad way.

The following question is offered for solution:—A person paving a wharf 90 feet long and 40 feet wide, wished a footway of an equal width to extend along each of the long sides and round the end of the wharf that would occupy just one half of the area. The width of the footway is required. U. S.

Answer to the Rebuses in the last Saturday Evening Post.

1. Epaminondas.—2. Belim.—3. Byron.

The solutions of the Enigmas inserted on the 29th ult. are as follows:

1. Malice—2. Napoleon—3. Woman—4 Love.

The weights of the stone which is broken in four pieces as asked in the question on the 29th ult. is 1—3—9—27—and the different weights of from 1 to 40, are produced by addition and substraction.

SELECTIONS
OF WIT, HUMOUR, SENTIMENT, &c.

A duel very nearly took place lately from a whimsical play upon letters. A gentleman observed to another that they had come to the FIFTY-FIRST mile stone from London. "That's L. I." replied his companion. The first understanding *That's a lie*, could scarcely be appeased by the explanation of his fellow traveller.

The following Epitaph is taken from a tombstone, not twenty miles from Port Glasgow, the proprietor of which has buried two wives, and is married to a third:—

Erected to the memory of wives
Which words are wanting to say what;
Think what a wife should be
And they were that.

Mrs. Morris, the lady of Maj. Morris, who a year or two ago descended in the diving bell at Plymouth, whilst under water wrote a long letter to her father, which concluded with the following lines:—

From a *belle* my dear father, you've oft had a line,
But not from a fell under water;
Just now I can only assure you I'm thine—
Your *diving* affectionate daughter.

A shopkeeper in Boston, about the time of the revolutionary war, remarkable for his whimsical advertisements, gave notice to his friends and the public, that he kept constantly for sale, crooked stockings for negroes, also leather breeches and other sweetmeats.

An attorney, who was much molested by a fellow importuning him to bestow something, threatened to have him taken up as a common beggar. "A beggar!" exclaimed the man, "I would have you know, that I am of the same profession as yourself. Are we not both solicitors?" "That may be, friend, yet there is this difference: you are not a *legal* one, *which* I am."

A person was highly praising one of his acquaintances who told stories admirably, and added, "It is delightful to hear him." "Yes," replied another, "for one day, and to avoid him ever after."

NEWMARKET WIT.

At tea with some ladies, a Newmarket squire
Rose to hand round the toast, which stood long at the fire;
The touch burnt his fingers—he stamped and he swore,
And quitting his hold, dropped the whole on the floor;
The ladies all laughed, but young turf cried, elate,
"Well, the *heat* I have gain'd tho' it seems lost the *plate*."

A gentleman informing Fuseli, the painter, that he had purchased his celebrated picture of Satan, the artist replied, "Well, you have got him now, and only take care, that he does not one day get you."

As Theodore Hook and Coleman were surveying the progress of the new London Bridge the former made the following ludicrous *impromptu*.

What evils men will overcome
That o'er this new bridge travel;
For as they walk, they'll trample down,
The *piles*, the *stone*, and *gravel!*

A few days ago a gentleman in the vicinity of Bath sent his servant to a neighbour, with his compliments, and to request the loan of a pestle and mortar; the lady directed her maid to take the articles from a shelf in the kitchen and give them to the servant, who returned and presented to his astonished master, not a pestle and mortar, but a large horse pistol and a bayonet.

A gentleman sent a note to a *rich* neighbour he was on friendly terms with, to borrow an ox for a few hours. The worthy old man was no scholar, and happened to have a guest sitting with him at the time, that he did not wish to expose his ignorance to. Opening the note and pretending to read it: after reflecting a moment, turning to the servant, "Very good," says he, "tell your master I'll come *myself* presently."

EPIGRAM.

A baker once into his basket did peep
And perceived a young child lying in it asleep:
A wit, passing by, his astonishment heeded,
And aptly observed, "he found more than he kneaded."
The baker replied, "nought on earth can be truer,
For he who lives by bread needs no children I'm sure."

On the new crown piece, the sovereign's name being cut George IIII. and not as heretofore, George IV. with a laurel wreath:—

"Pistrucci, in thine art divine,
Thou never wast more clever:
Long may the laurel mark our sovereign's line,
But may the I. V. never."

The stamp-duty on receipts was first imposed during the celebrated coalition administration; which gave occasion for the following *jeu d'esprit*, at the time generally attributed to Sheridan.

"I would," says Fox, "a tax devise,
"That shall not fall on me;"
"Then tax receipts," Lord North replies,
"For *those* you *never see!*"

A Hibernian on his first shooting excursion, shot a bird, and seeing something fall, went to the foot of the tree, where he picked up a frog, (supposing it to be the bird) and put it in his pocket. The frog kept such a continual kicking, that his companion asked him what made his bird kick so! Och! said Pat, I shot all the feathers off, and the poor thing is cold.

THE LAWYER AND CLIENT.

Two lawyers, when a knotty cause was o'er,
Shook hands, and were as good friends as before:
"Zounds! (says the client) how came you
To be such friends, who were such foes just now?"
"Thou fool, (says one) we lawyers, though so keen,
Like shears, ne'er cut ourselves, but what's between."

When General Washington had closed his career in the French and Indian war, and had become a member of the house of burgesses, the speaker (Robinson) was directed by a vote of the house, to return their thanks to that gentleman in behalf of the colony, for the distinguished military service which he had rendered to his country. As soon as Washington took his seat, Mr. Robinson, in obedience to this order, and following the impulse of his own generous and grateful heart, discharged the duty with great dignity; but with such warmth of colouring and strength of expression, as entirely confounded the young hero. He rose to express his acknowledgments for the honour; but such was his trepidation and confusion, that he could not give distinct utterance to a single syllable. He blushed, stammered, and trembled, for a second; when the speaker relieved him, by a stroke of address that would have done honour to Louis XIV. in his proudest and happiest moments. "Sit down, Mr. Washington," said he, with a conciliating smile, "your modesty is equal to your valour; and that surpasses the power of any language that I possess."

The following anecdote will illustrate the character of Constantine a little, under the double aspect of bigot and of tyrant. A young nobleman, during service in a church at Warsaw, at which Constantine was present, happened, most likely unconsciously, to put his hand to his head, and turn his hair back, by drawing his fingers through it. The Grand Duke observing the action, as soon as the service was concluded, ordered him into custody, and had the hair on one side of his head, from front to back, shaved off. In this condition the young nobleman was paraded, bareheaded, through the streets, Constantine exclaiming, "I'll teach you to play the dandy in church," or words to that effect. This anecdote, which we relate on good authority, will remind many of our readers of the 'fantastic tricks' of his father, the Emperor Paul, whom, indeed, he is said strongly to resemble, both in mind and person.

Of the barbers' art, as practised formerly, Archdeacon Nares gives a curious sample from Lyly, an old dramatist: one of the characters, being a barber, says, "Thou knowest I have taught thee the knocking of the hands, the tickling on a man's hairs, like the turning of a titterne: I instructed thee in the phrases of our eloquent occupation. As how, sir, will you be trimmed? will you have your beard like a spade or a bodkin? a pent-house on your upper lip, or an ally on your chin? a low curl on your head, or like a bull; or dangling lock like a spaniel? Your mustachios sharp at the end; like shoemakers' awls; or hanging down to your mouth like goats' flakes? your love locks wreathed with a silken twist, or shaggie, to fall on your shoulders?"

A "citizen of the county of Berkshire" advertises for exhibition at the coffee-house of A. Smith, in Lenox, an operative model of a flying machine, or arial ship, demonstrating, as he believes, the practicability of building ships of the same kind, to be propelled by steam, and to navigate the regions of air with as much safety and precision as vessels of any description can navigate the ocean. "Admittance 12½ cents."

A tailor of Sarmacand, living near the gate that led to the burying place, had by his shop-board, an earthen pot, hanging on a nail, into which he threw a little stone when any corpse was carried by; and at the end of every month, he counted the contents of his pot, in order to ascertain the number of the deceased. At length the tailor died himself, and some time after, one that was unacquainted with his death, observing his shop to be deserted, inquired what was become of him. One of the neighbours answered, "the tailor is gone to pot as well as the rest."—*Brady's Varieties of Literature.*

A man was lately tried in England charged with stealing a gander and four geese. One of the geese which had been identified was introduced into Court. Mr. Brown, for the prisoner, while raising some doubts as to the identity of the goose, and approaching the bird to illustrate his defence, the goose which was perched on the side of the witness box, lifted up its head and began to cackle so loudly and vehemently (the cries at the same time from the force of habit bawling silence) as to drown the barrister's voice, and put a stop to the proceedings, to the merriment of the whole court, including the judge, who laughed aloud.

"Sail down the Tigris, or up the Nile," says a German writer, "travel through the deserts of Irak, or the delicious plains of Syria; seek the valleys of Hajaz, or the delightful solitudes of Yaman—every where you will meet professional story-tellers, in listening to whose tales the people find their greatest amusement. They are to be seen in the tent of the Bedouin and the hut of the Fellah: in the village coffee-houses, as well as those of Bagdad, Damascus and Cairo. When the intense heat of noon compels the traveller to stop on his journey, and interrupts the transactions of business, the people of the caravan, and the crowd of the bazaar, gather together beneath a spreading tree, or in a coffee-house, to listen with attentive ears to the story teller, who for hours will astonish and delight them, and then in the most interesting part break off, to take up the tale again in the cool of the evening. Even then he does not always finish his narrative, but often defers the end of it until the morning; when, instead of indulging his audience with the catastrophe, he will begin a new story. In the great towns these story-tellers form a particular corporation; and, like every other trade, are under the government of their own shaikh."

AN INGENIOUS ROGUE.

Perhaps for ingenuity, the following trick, played by a Russian in Moscow, would not be surpassed in London or Paris. A respectable looking man fell senseless in the street from a fit, when a person in the crowd started forward, exclaiming, "Oh! my master, my poor master!" He now very coolly transferred the contents of the unfortunate gentleman's pockets into his own, not forgetting his watch; and then, with all the concern imaginable, requested the persons near him to watch his poor master while he ran to procure an equipage to convey him home. On being observed to pass a coach stand without stopping, the cheat was detected; but it was too late, for he contrived to get clear off with his booty.

INTELLIGENCE OF BIRDS.

That the inferior animals have intelligence, distinct from that instinct which is common to them and to man, is a notion now generally prevalent; an interesting illustration of this opinion was related at a late meeting of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Liverpool. The authority for the fact is such as to leave no room for question. A pair of goldfinches had built their nest on a small branch of an olive tree: after hatching their brood, the parents perceived that the weight of the family was too great for the strength of the branch which supported the nest—it had begun to yield; the provident parents, with an intelligence which cannot be resolved into instinct, were seen to fasten by means of a small string which they procured, the branch which supported their nest, to a stronger and higher branch of the tree. Thus redeeming by an extraordinary effort of reason, the original error which they had committed, and guarding their parental hopes from the threatening ruin.

The answer of Bolivar to Gen. Alvear, at his audience of departure from Chuquisaca in Bolivia, to return to Buenos Ayres, contains the following paragraph:—"Your excellency may assure the Argentine government of my cordial adhesion to a sister republic, which must always be one of the most interesting in all America. I flatter myself, that her differences with Brazil will terminate gloriously, for justice must finally triumph."

Botanists compute that at Spitzbergen, which lies near the 80th degree of northern latitude, there are only about 30 species of plants; in Lapland, which lies in the 70th degree, about 454; in Iceland, in the 60th degree, about 553; in Sweden, which reaches from the Southern part of Lapland to the 55th deg. 1,300; in Brandenburgh, between 52d and 54th degree, 2,000; in Piedmont, between the 45d and 46th degree, 2,800; nearly 4,000 in Jamaica, which is between the 17th and 19th degree; in Madagascar, situated between the 13th and 14th degree, under the tropic of Capricorn, more than 5,000.

A silk worm, let it feed upon what it may, consumes in 30 days not less than 60,000 times its primitive weight.

FARE REDUCED TO $3

THROUGH IN ELEVEN HOURS

To New York,

Via Bordentown and Washington,

TWENTY FOUR MILES LAND CARRIAGE.

The Steam-boat **PENNSYLVANIA**, Captain Z. W. Kellum, will leave the first Wharf above Market street, every morning (Sundays excepted), at SIX o'clock, A. M. for Bordentown.—Passengers will then take the Citizen's Line of Coaches, 24 miles to Washington, N. J, there take the Steam-boat **AETNA** Captain S. C. Sutton, and arrive in New-York by 5 o'clock the same day.—Fare through THREE DOLLARS.

The Boats have been completely fitted up, and an additional number of superior new Coaches added to the Line. The roads are in fine order, and every attention will be paid to accommodate the public, and merit a share of their patronage. For seats, apply at No 17, Market-street, No. 23, South Third-street, or of the Captain, on board the Boat, at Market-street Wharf.

*** All baggage at the risque of the owners.

BAILEY, LYON, WARD & Co.

Philadelphia, May 6, 1826. *Proprietors.*

CAPITAL PRIZES

of $70,000, 30,000, 25,000, 18,000, 10,000, 6,000, &c. &c. may be had in some of the Golden Schemes soon to be drawn, by speedy application at

FORTUNE'S HOME,

P. CANFIELD'S

No. 129 CHESNUT STREET.

april 22—tf

LACE SCISSORS.

THE Subscriber has just received from the Ship Meridian, an assortment of superior Scissors with Ladies christian names, Lace Scissors, &c. &c. Also, an elegant variety of Pen Knives, all warranted.

A. R. POOLE,

april 29—tf No 64 Chesnut street.

SALEM BANKING COMPANY

THE notes of the above Bank, are received in deposit at the Bank of the United States and at the Mechanics Bank. WILLIAM MULFORD, Cashier.

sept 24—tf

TO THE PUBLIC.

B. M. SMITH, having been for some time past successfully engaged in the practice of medicine in this city, particularly in healing and removing ulcerated sores, cancers, wens, cutaneous and scrotulous complaints, &c. begs leave, in addition to those certificates of his skill which have already been published, to lay before the public the following testimonials, tendered to him by the respectable individuals whose names are attached to them.

To B. M. SMITH, No. 86 N. Fifth street.

SIR—In justice to you, and duty to my fellow-creatures, permit me thus publicly to acknowledge the cure I have received through your means. I had been afflicted some years with a grievous ulcerated sore leg, attended with swelling, pain and itching, which made me miserable—I had tried a great variety of remedies, both external and internal, all to no effect. At length hearing of the variety of cures performed by you for persons in like situation, I was encouraged to apply to you for relief, and after making use of the means a few months, under your particular care and attention, I believe you have at length perfected a cure—I am free from pain, and can walk with as much ease as ever. Information will be given to the enquirer, by calling at my residence, No. 148 Market street.

Yours, SAMUEL PANCOAST.

Philadelphia, Feb. 6, 1826.

DR. SMITH,

SIR—Having obtained a very important cure through your means, I deem it not improper to make it public. Several years ago I received a very severe hurt in one of my legs, which caused an ulcer, attended with swelling, itching, pain, and other afflicting symptoms—I resorted to the skill of a physician, and tried a variety of remedies, but all to no effect. Having at length heard of a variety of cures performed by you for persons in like situation, I was encouraged, on applying to you for relief, and confided my case to your treatment, when I soon perceived myself getting better, and have continued so. These last three or four months it is completely healed up, and recovered its usual strength, and I believe it to be a perfect cure.

LEWIS BROWN,

No. 146 Market street.

Philadelphia, Feb. 18, 1826.

This may certify, that I had been for some time in a declining state of health, when, in the year 1824, my disease assumed a more alarming aspect—I became subject to all the symptoms attendant on pulmonary consumption, and was reduced to what my physician considered an incurable state. In this condition my case was made known to Dr. B. M. Smith, No. 86 North Fifth street, who recommended his Pulmonary Balsam—I commenced using it, and, by taking five bottles, I was restored to a perfect state of health, which I have enjoyed for the last eight months. For this important and unexpected cure, I tender Dr. Smith the tribute of a grateful heart. SARAH WILLIAMSON,

No. 27 Swanson street.

Philadelphia, Nov. 13, 1825.

The subscriber, having been sorely afflicted, for upwards of six months, with an ulcerated sore leg, which deprived him entirely of the use of the limb affected, feels it a duty he owes to the afflicted, as well as the public at large, to inform them, that he was recommended to Doctor Smith, known as the Indian Doctor, who he had often heard had made some astonishing cures—and as a last resort applied to him, and in the course of two months he effected a perfect cure.

ALEXANDER NOBLE,

Corner of 13th and Market,

mar 4—9t at Smith & Graff's.

MATTING AND CARPETING.

JUST received, an elegant assortment of NANKIN MATTING, 4-4 Ingrained Carpeting, (various qualities,) 8-8 3-4 4-4 Venitian do. Plaid and Common Rag do. Wilton Rugs. Also, on hand, and constantly receiving, a general assortment of Dry Goods, Umbrellas & Parasols.

J. & M. SHARPLESS,

No. 48 Market street, third door below Second street.

march 18—cotf

DOMESTIC CARPETING.

A QUANTITY of Domestic Carpeting for sale.

N. B. Customers Weaving done as usual upon reasonable terms, by GEORGE MILLER,

may 6—3t* No. 108 N. Fifth, near Race street.

REMOVAL.

T. S. SPARGELLA has removed from No. 68 to No. 74 N. Second street, and offers for sale, a fresh assortment of Dry and Fancy Goods, at a small advance on the Auction prices. may 6—3t

BUILDING SAND.

THE Builders and others are respectfully informed that the subscribers keeps constantly on hand a supply of Pier Bar, Red Bank Bar, and Reeves' Bar SAND which they will dispose of at the most reasonable prices, on Hamilton's Old Wharf, (first above the Drawbridge,) and on Leiper's Wharf, Second below Callowhill.

Having obtained Deeds for the

Pier Bar, Reeves's Bar, Red Bank Bar, and Eagle Point Bar, from the Council of the state of New Jersey, the subscribers hereby forewarn all persons from trespassing thereon,

CLARK & ATKINSON.

april 22—tf

THE ALBUM,

AND LADIES' WEEKLY GAZETTE.

THIS is a new publication issued on Wednesdays. It has been commenced under the most favorable auspices, and, as its title designates, is appropriated particularly to the Ladies. It is devoted to the cause of virtue, to knowledge and amusement.—It will furnish information on the culture of Plants, Flowers, &c.; useful receipts; a general weekly summary of Foreign and Domestic news, with a rich fund of choice and select miscellaneous Literature. It is neatly printed on fine paper, (expressly for binding) quarto form—eight pages, without advertisements (which are to be inserted on a cover.) The price is only two Dollars, payable by those in the city half yearly, and by all others yearly in advance. Subscriptions will be received at the Merchant's Coffee House, A. R. Poole's Fancy Book Store, Chesnut street, S. C. Sheppard's, 107, S. Sixth street, John R. Walker's, 203, N. Front street, and at William Stavely's, 7th, S. Third street.

Among a numerous list of contributors are the names of Selleck Osborne, Esq., Ellen, the Boston Bard, &c. and in order to render the work truly valuable, the Editor will distribute premiums for original articles amounting to ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

All communications must be addressed to THOMAS C. CLARKE, Editor and Proprietor, No. 40, Race st. Philadelphia. Editors copying this will be furnished with the Album and Ladies' Weekly Gazette, as an equivalent.—Postmasters and others will be entitled to every 6th copy they may order. april 29

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Jacob Hellerman, of Roxborough township, in the county of Philadelphia, late deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscribers, and those having claims against the same, will present them properly authenticated, to

GEORGE HELLERMAN, or
SAMUEL PEEKY, } Administrators.

april 29—4t*

JONATHAN FELL,

No. 92 South Front St. 4th house below Chesnut,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Customers and the Public generally, that he has now for sale the following Articles of superior quality, and at the most reduced prices—to wit:

MUSTARD, in Bottles, Canisters and Kegs.
CHOCOLATE, No. 1 and 2, and extra No 1.
Ground and Race GINGER.
Jamaica and Country CAYENNE, and Ground Black PEPPER.

N. B.—Families can obtain any of these articles by applying as above. jan 21—6m

TO THE AFFLICTED.

JOHN B. HOWELL, late Discoverer of the well-known Indian Syrup for Coughs, has also his Universal Family Pills, good for the Scurvy, Dropsy, Gout, and all impurities of the Blood, with his Lotion for Rheumatic Pains, Ointments for Sores, and other Medicines, for various diseases, prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by the proprietor, No. 74 North Sixth street; Samuel Hasse, 170 South Second st. Philadelphia.

AGENTS APPOINTED.—Samuel Hasse, No. 170 S. Second street, Joseph Fahy, No. 234 North Second street, and Samuel H. Reed, South East corner of Schuylkill Sixth and Market streets, Philadelphia. feb 26—tf

SUPERIOR

SOUCHONG TEAS,

IN BOXES—SUITABLE FOR FAMILIES.

THE subscriber having purchased a quantity of John Field's stock of Souchong TEAS, of the first quality, in boxes, suitable for families, offers them for sale, at reduced prices. Retailers may also be supplied at the wholesale price. He has also on hand a variety of GREEN TEAS, consisting of Hyson, Young Hyson, Imperial, Gunpowder, and Hyson Skin, all of the first quality—together with Loaf and Lump Sugar, Java Coffee, Boston Chocolate, &c.

J. WATERMAN,

3d mo 11—tf No. 88 South Fifth street.

PAPER-HANGINGS,

NEW PATTERNS.

THE Subscriber has for sale at his Paper Hanging Warehouse, No. 21 South Third street, a great variety of Paper-Hangings of entirely New Patterns, on variegated and plain Satin, and on common grounds of superior manufacture, with velvet and plain Borders to suit, which he will sell at the most moderate prices.

Competent Paper-Hangers always in attendance to put up the same, (if wanted,) under the superintendance of JOHN VAN METER.

A. V. HUMPHREYS,

No. 21 South Third street.

Country Merchants supplied on liberal terms.

april 29—tf

PAPER HANGINGS AND BORDERS.

ISAAC PUGH South East corner of Third and Race Streets, manufactures, and has constantly for sale, a variety of patterns

PAPER HANGINGS AND BORDERS

of the latest fashion Also for sale, elegant French Borders, and patterns for Fire Boards, imported this Spring, all of which will be sold on moderate terms.

Careful Paper-hangers are employed.

Country Merchants supplied on liberal terms.

April 1—tf

CHEAP PAPER WAREHOUSE.

SAMUEL ECKSTEIN offers for sale, at his New Paper warehouse No. 106 North Third street,

500 Gross, Blue and White Bonnet Boards,
100 do. fine White do. do.
800 Reams Hardware Paper,
200 do. Crown and Medium Wrapping Paper,
150 do. Music Paper,
1300 do. Medium Printing, of different kinds.
710 do. Cap Writing Paper, No. 1, 2, and 3,
Quarto Post, No. 1, 2, and 3.

Large writing paper, of all sorts, &c.

*** The highest price given for rags. aug 13—tf

LEGHORN HATS.

THE subscriber having received an extensive assortment of Men's and Boy's Leghorn, Manilla, Bermuda, Palm leaf, Straw and Chip Hats, which will be sold wholesale or retail at low prices.

N. B. Country Merchants and others will find it to their advantage to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. E. WARD,

No. 42 Market, South side, a few doors below Second st.

march 25—4m

LANGUAGES,

Taught at the Franklin Academy, back of No. 77 Arch street, by FRANCIS VARIN.

THANKFUL for the patronage he has received for 13 years past, he informs his friends and the public that he continues to teach the Latin, French, German and Italian Languages to ladies and gentlemen, in public and private lessons.

He teaches also German at the University, and French at the Academy of the Rev. Dr. Wylie and Professor Eagles.

TERMS.—For a year $12, by the quarter $5.

N. B. The lessons at his School Room in the Franklin Academy, are from 2 o'clock, P. M. until 10. jan 7—tf

PHILIP PRICE, Jr.

INFORMS his friends and the public, he has established a Copper Plate Printing Office at No. 71 Market street a few doors above Second street, and having employed several good workmen, will be enabled to execute work in the best manner with despatch, on the lowest terms.

An Apprentice to the above business will be taken.—A lad from the country, about 14 years of age who can be well recommended, will be preferred. ap 1—tf

The Casket,

Or Flowers of

LITERATURE, WIT AND SENTIMENT,

CONTINUES to be published by Atkinson & Alexander, back of No. 33 Market street. It contains 32 pages, Royal octavo, and is printed on superior white paper, at the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum. Each number is accompanied with a cover, and table of contents, and at the end of the year there will be added to the work, a handsome TITLE Page and Index. Subscriptions are received at the book stores of A. R. Poole, No. 66 Chesnut street, Isaac Pugh, S. E. corner of Third and Race streets, Joseph M'Dowell, No. 23 Market street, and Philip Price, No. 71 Market street. april 29—tf

SIX CENTS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, in Philadelphia, on Friday, the 28th of April, an apprentice to the Saddler Shoemaking business, named William A. Miller, about fifteen years, 5 feet 1 or 2 inches high. Who ever takes up the said runaway, and delivers him to the subscriber, shall have the above reward, but no expences. WILLIAM TAYLOR.

april 29—3*

CANARY, MOCKING & RED BIRDS.

A LARGE collection of Canary, Mocking and Red BIRDS, for sale at No. 173 Cherry st. the first house above 5th st. Also, a large collection of Fancy Pidgeons.—apl 4 1y

At the particular request of many

of his former patrons and others, the subscriber intends again to open his English, Mercantile and Mathematical Academy, on the 9th May next, at the S. E. corner of Fourth and Spruce streets, on the 3d story. Those who wish to engage pupils will please to call at Mr. and Mrs. Cond's young Ladies' Seminary No. 127 Spruce street 3d door above 5th. P. COAD.

march 25—3t

NOTICE.

ANY person desirous of attaching themselves to the First Company of the Southwark Guards, are requested to make application to any of the following gentlemen, who compose the Committee of Election, and meet every Monday evening, at the house of Thomas Hall, in Front street above Mead Alley.

Captain Samuel Back, Almond street wharf,
Lieutenant J. Thompson, No. 76 Plumb street,
Lieutenant George Diamond, No. 92 South street,
Bernard Grant, corner of Fifth and German streets,
F. W. Dunseath, Fifth below German street.

apr 22—4t

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Twenty-second Class—New Series.

To be drawn on the 14th day of June next.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$20,000	$20,000
1	10,000	10,000
1	5,000	5,000
2	3,280	6,560
15	1,000	15,000
15	500	7,500
21	100	2,100
52	50	2,600
104	20	2,080
1,300	10	13,000
10,608	5	53,040

In this Scheme, composed of sixty numbers, by ordinary combination, with eight drawn ballots, there will be 36 prizes with three of the drawn Nos. on each—1488 each with two of the drawn Nos. on—and 19,080 each with one of the drawn Nos. on.

To determine the fate of the 34,320 tickets in the Scheme, the 60 numbers, from 1 to 60 inclusive, will be placed in the wheel on the day of the drawing, and eight of them will be drawn; and that ticket having on it the 1st, 2d and 3d drawn Nos. as a combination, will be entitled to the prize of $20,000

That having on it the 4th, 5th and 6th, 10,000

6th, 7th and 8th, 5,000

Those two having on them the 5th, 6th and 7th, or the 5th, 7th and 8th, each, 2,316

Those fifteen having on them the 3d, 4th and 6th—3d, 4th and 7th—3d, 5th and 8th—3d, 6th and 7th—3d, 6th and 8th—3d, 7th and 8th—4th, 5th and 6th—4th, 5th and 7th—4th, 5th and 8th—4th, 6th and 7th—4th, 6th and 8th—4th, 7th and 8th—5th, 6th and 7th, each 1,000

Those fifteen having on them the 2d, 3d and 4th—2d, 3d and 5th—2d, 3d and 6th—2d, 3d and 7th—2d, 3d and 8th—2d, 4th and 5th—2d, 4th and 6th—2d, 4th and 7th—2d, 4th and 8th—2d, 5th and 6th—2d, 5th and 7th—2d, 5th and 8th—2d, 6th and 7th—2d, 6th and 8th—2d, 7th and 8th—3d, 4th and 5th—3d, 4th and 6th—3d, 4th and 7th—3d, 4th and 8th—3d, 5th and 6th—3d, 5th and 7th—3d, 5th and 8th—3d, 6th and 7th—3d, 6th and 8th—3d, 7th and 8th—4th, 5th and 6th—4th, 5th and 7th—4th, 5th and 8th—4th, 6th and 7th—4th, 6th and 8th—4th, 7th and 8th—5th, 6th and 7th, each 500

All others with three of the drawn numbers on them, being 31, each 100

These 31 tickets, having two of the drawn numbers on them, and those two the 3d and 4th, each 50

Those 104 tickets, having two of the drawn numbers on them, and those two the 4th and 5th, or the 5th and 6th, each 20

All others, being 1300, having any other two of the drawn numbers on them, each 10

And all others, being 10,608, with any one of the drawn numbers on, each 5

No Ticket which shall have drawn a prize of a superior denomination, can be entitled to an inferior prize. Prizes payable forty days after the drawing, and subject to the usual deduction of fifteen per cent.

J. B. YATES,
A. M'INTYRE, } *Managers.*

may 6—1t

WANTED,

IMMEDIATELY, three or four first rate Venitian Blind Makers; to such persons will be given constant employment and liberal wages, on application to

BARTLESON & HARMER,

april 8—tf S. E. corner of Pine and Second sts.

BEDSTEADS.

THE Subscribers have on hand 400 BEDSTEADS of various qualities, such as high posts, Field posts, &c. The articles will be sold lower than they can be purchased at any Auction Store in the city, on application to BARTLESON & HARMER.

South East corner of Pine and Second streets.

april 8—tf

2D HAND PRINTING PRESSES.

FOR SALE, a 2d hand Ramage Press Medium size but has worked a royal form. It is in good order, and nearly as good as new—price $110.

TO JOB PRINTERS.

A very elegant and complete Demy Ramage PRESS, price $225 cash. Apply to J. HOWR,

ap 29—tf Corner of Crown and Callowhill streets.

The subscriber offers, at private

sale, a lot of one acre of ground, where a is erected an elegant two story stone house, immediately opposite the Stage Office, in Quakertown, which would be an excellent stand for a Store. There are likewise on the premises, a Blacksmith shop, affording a sufficiency of work for three hands, the year round, with the necessary out-buildings. The lot and house are well worth the attention of any person who would wish to follow a public line of business. For further particulars, apply to DAVID WARNER,

Quakertown, Bucks co. April 7. [3m*

WHITE MERINO SHAWLS.

RECENTLY opened an excellent assortment of White Merino Shawls, and some of very superior quality; also, Norwich Shawls with moving fringe.

4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 White Crape Shawls,
Canton and Nankin Crapes,
India Sattins and Satin Levantines,
Plain and neat fig'd Gros-de-Naples,
French Levantines and Italian Mantuas,
Neat Stripe and Plain Bereges,
Fine plain Chintzes and dressed Reneals,
White and coloured plain Silk Shawls,
Real India Book Muslins,
Superfine Linen and Cotton Bed Ticklings,
German, Irish and Russia Sheetings,
Damask Table Linens, and Napkins, with a good assortment of Virginia Cassimeres & fancy Stripes for summer wear. TOWNSEND SHARPLESS,

4th mo 8—6t* No. 30 S. Second street.

To Manufacturers and others.

FOR Sale or Rent, that large well built brick building situate on Rush Hill, now used as a Steam Engine Manufactory. It is well calculated for any kind of a manufacturing establishment, there being now erected and fully put up, within the said establishment, a new and excellent Steam Engine, in complete running order, of twelve horse power or more. The said building has a front of more than 80 feet upon Fairview street, 60 feet deep, exclusive of the Engine room and a neat counting room. The lot on which it stands is 80 feet wide by 90 deep, fronting three streets, Fairview, Hamilton and Schuylkill Sixth. Attached to the above property is a neat two story brick dwelling house, with a fine garden extending back the whole depth of the lot. The Engine will be disposed of apart from the said property, or to suit purchasers. The above property is worth the attention of those desirous of purchasing, as the conditions of sale will be made reasonable. For further particulars relating to this property please to call and examine for yourselves.

JONATHAN COFFEE,

No. 208 Vine street, second door above Eighth.

april 22—6t

Smithing Continued.—J. Coffee,

STILL continues the Smithing Business, at the old stand, corner of the Ridge Road and Vine street, where may be had every kind of wrought Iron work, made to order and in the best manner, at fair prices. From the superiority of work and the prompt attention to business, that has distinguished the late firm of CLARK & COFFEE, he still hopes to receive that patronage which his attention to business merits.

april 29—6t

For Sale at this Office,

THE "BEREAN," Vol. I. Price $1 00 in Boards.

N. B. The Subscription price is two dollars a Volume.

Also, a large Fount of Brevier GREEK, which will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. dec 17—tf

Proposals for Publishing

BY SUBSCRIPTION,

ELIAS HICKS and Anna Braithwaite's Sermons. It is proposed to publish by subscription, four Sermons preached by Elias Hicks in his late visit to New-York in February last. Also, two Discourses preached by Anna Braithwaite in Friend's Meeting House in New York, December 18, 1825, and March 12, 1826.

The work will contain about 200 pages, corresponding in size and quality, and suitable to be bound with Elias and Edward Hicks' sermons, published by J. V. Seaman. It will be furnished to subscribers at fifty cents, and will be put to press as soon as the subscription will defray the expense of publication; should a sufficient number be subscribed for immediately it will be published and ready for delivery to subscribers about the first of June next.

Subscriptions received by Joseph Sharpless, No. 11, N. Fourth st. april 29—6t

A HANDSOME COLT.

THREE years old this spring, of a beautiful dark iron grey color, sired by the celebrated trotting horse Old FAGDOWN, for sale or barter for a handsome young horse, from 4 to 6 years old, kind and gentle, in all kinds of harness.

Application to the subscriber, living near Moorestown Burlington county, N. J. must be made before the 14th of next month. DAVID WALTON.

4 mo 28—4t*

ANDERSON'S COUGH DROPS.

VALUABLE MEDICINE
For Coughs and Consumptions.

THE uncommon success that ANDERSON'S COUGH DROPS and PECTORAL POWDERS are well known to possess for the cure of Colds, Coughs, and other affections of the breast and lungs leading to Consumption, is sufficiently proved from the fact that they have been in use for seven years, and that the demand for them is still rapidly increasing. Thousands have experienced the happy effects of this Healing Balsam and great numbers have voluntarily given Certificates of the benefits received in Consumptive Complaints of long standing, even where their cases were almost hopeless and where they had been given up by their physicians as incurable. A reference to the Certificates accompanying each Bottle given by those of respectability, will satisfy every unprejudiced mind of the wonderful cures performed by this Valuable Medicine. Thousands have shortened their days by neglecting Coughs when first attacked, which have soon terminated in a seated Consumption, and proved fatal. Scarcely a case of Colds, Coughs, Pain in the side, difficulty of breathing, want of sleep arising from debility, or even consumption itself, but may be relieved by a timely use of this Healing Balsam. Each Dollar Bottle of this medicine contains about 40 doses, which proves them to be a cheap medicine, considering their virtues.

For the further satisfaction of the public, the following Certificates are offered for perusal.

NEW CERTIFICATES.

I hereby certify, that in the autumn of 1823, in consequence of taking a violent cold which fell upon my lungs, I was reduced by a harrowing cough and raising blood to what was considered by my Physicians an incurable state. In March, 1824, by advice I procured a bottle of Anderson's Cough Drops, the use of which produced the most friendly effects, my cough daily became less, my appetite and strength returned, and I have since May last, enjoyed my usual state of health, and am able, and do constantly attend to my agricultural pursuits, and it is with pleasure I recommend these drops to the public, as in my opinion a most valuable medicine to complaints of the Lungs. NATHAN PARKS.

Red-Hook, Dutchess County, November 27, 1824.

This is to certify that the subscriber was brought very low by spitting blood, attended with a cough and catarrh, and that nothing afforded me real relief until I commenced taking Anderson's Cough Drops, the use of which were the means, in the hands of God, of restoring me again to a comfortable state of health.

And I do further certify that the wife of Mr. Nathan Huntington, living in the same place, was afflicted with a very bad cough for a number of years, and that in 1823 she was reduced so low that it was thought she must soon be in her grave, as she was scarcely able to walk from her bed to the fire when she commenced taking Anderson's Cough Drops, the use of which, in a short time, so far restored her, that she was soon able to do a good days work. I can cheerfully recommend this medicine to the public. PHILO JUDSON, Pastor

of the Church in Ashford, (Conn.)

Ashford, Sept. 25, 1824.

Sold, Wholesale and Retail, by THATCHER & THOMPSON, North-West corner of Market and Second streets; SOLOMON TEMPLE, No. 107 Market street; SMITH & PEARSALL, No. 119 Market street; EDWARD B